PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 201 — BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1915. — CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY.				
5th Sept.	Soudan ..	10000	..	..
12th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
19th "	Kaisar-I-Hind ..	11500	....	..
26th "	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
3rd Oct.	Salsette ..	6000	....	..
10th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
17th "	Karmala ..	9000	....	..
24th "	Moldavia ..	6000	....	..
31st "	Caledonia ..	10000	....	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Marseilles Special Sleeping Car train in connection with the Company's steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the visé of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

Those Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yokoshi Maru	H. Nojiri	4098	21st Aug.	2nd Sept.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	27th Aug.	9th Sept.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	11th Sept.	23rd Sept.
Moyori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3773	17th Sept.	29th Sept.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	29th Sept	11th Oct

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600
Incorporated in Japan.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Inabo Maru....	T. Wakazawa	3039	28th Aug.	9th Sept.
Shinkoku Maru..	N. Ayabe	5336	13th Sept.	24th Sept.
Saigon Maru...	T. Watanabe	4588	27th Sept.	8th Oct.

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Agents, Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
Sukhadwalla Building,
Ravelin Street.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FREE ! FREE !! FREE !!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
80/8, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Glasgow ..	A & C	6545	Sept. 20th
City of London ..	A & C	9090	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5562	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 15th

SAILINGS 1915.
HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	....	15th Sept.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	832	420	630
London via Marseilles	620	1,025	466	705
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Eate and Sons, Agency, Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH)
VIA SUEZ CANAL AND PORT SAID.
These steamers afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four berthed cabins amid-ships, for first class passengers.
Steamer. Tonnage. Leave Bombay about.
S. S. "UMVOLOSI," 4,500 11th Sept. 1915.
Fare to Weymouth Rs. 375 to Rs. 450.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to:—
W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
422 Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office:
28 Bishopsgate London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

Take Zymole Trokeys for your cough. They will stop it by soothing the irritated membrane of the throat. Hoarseness is relieved and the throat strengthened. B-24

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.
"LINGA" 2,185 Saturday 5th September. *Direct
*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 3rd Sept., calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Slow Mail)
S. S. "CHAKDARA" 3,035 tons sailing on Friday the 3rd September, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.
FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "DILWARA" 5378 tons sailing on or about 5th September calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoabay and Durban.
FOR LONDON.
S. S. "BERBERA," 4,352 tons, sailing from Bombay about the 15th September. One class only. Special fare Rs. 510. Limited accommodation.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
3rd September, 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6268	J. Kinnaird	3rd week in Sept!

*Will not call at Marseilles but proceed direct to Glasgow.
Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	630
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	558	837
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	967	1450

All return ti are available for 8 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATIO
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq. C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.).
J. S. Maxwell, Esq (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 8,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

When the bowels become constipated, digestion is impaired, billiousness ensues, the mind becomes sluggish, and a general dispirited feeling is the result. Kasagra is the *best remedy* for *constipation*. D 19

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS
B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C GREASES — B. O. C. WAX
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1489

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?
The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.
So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.
It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.
WALTHAM WATCHES
sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.
The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:
WALTHAM POCKET WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.
Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45
WALTHAM WRIST WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap
Silver Rs. 47-8.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 19,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Dairen (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sidney
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 557
Hornby Road Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 54. Agent.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26 81 100
Capital Paid-Up	Rs. 18,16,275
Reserve Fund	Rs. 18,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of out-stations are bought collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.—Six 3½ ton F. I. A. T. Chassis, suitable for LORRY, VAN or PASSENGER work, available for delivery in September.
Orders are now being booked for these famous Vehicles, which are similar to those supplied to the British, French, Russian and Indian Governments.
Further particulars from the—
SOLE AUTHORIZED FIAT AGENTS,
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
Elphinstone Circle, and Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant, undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1548

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 40, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED by Oct. 1st Lady Graduate to teach Mathematics in the F. A. and Entrance Classes of the Kinnaird High School, Lahore. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 793

WANTED—GARDENING EXPERT for a short period to plan and lay out a few Gardens in Bansda State. State qualification and terms. Applications with testimonials to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to the RAJASAHEB of BANSDA via Billimoria. 1633

REWAH STATE LEATHER FACTORY. —WANTED a qualified ACCOUNTANT, experienced, hard working, practical, cash security Rs. 2,000, knowledge of Typewriting a qualification, good wages to the right man. Apply with copies of Testimonials to P. N. VATAL, Manager. 801

WANTED—A Superintendent of Police for Poonch State on a salary of Rs. 250 a month. Only experienced and thoroughly qualified candidates need apply up to 10th September, to—
BHAGAT SINGH Sardar Bahadur,
Wazir of Poonch (Kashmir).
Poonch, 12th August, 1915. 810

WANTED an active European Army Pensioner for the post of Superintendent of Dilkusha Gardens, Lucknow. A single man or a married man with no family and with a knowledge of gardening preferred.
Apply in writing with copies of testimonials, stating age, service and amount of pension, to Lt.-Col. C. S. PRINCE. Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow. 809

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A EUROPEAN Medical Officer for the Manipur State, Assam. Must be fully qualified. Salary Rs. 700 per month, with free furnished quarters and travelling allowance at Government rates. Apply, stating age and qualifications, to the undersigned.
J. C. HIGGINS, I.C.S.,
Vice-President, Manipur State Darbar,
601 Imphal, Manipur State, Assam.

WANTED—An Assistant Professor of Sanskrit who has a real command of Sanskrit, in the Subordinate Educational Service, on Rs. 100 p. m., for the Muir Central College, Allahabad. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, length of residence in the United Provinces and nationality, with copies of testimonials (not to be returned), should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Muir Central College, Allahabad, before 31st August 1915.
E. G. HILL, D. Sc.,
Principal,
Muir Central College, Allahabad.
603

WANTED Applicants for employment as temporary ASSISTANT SANITARY ENGINEERS in the Madras Public Works Department. Applications should be accompanied by the following particulars together with copies of testimonials:—
1. Name of Applicant.
2. Date of birth.
3. Places of education.
4. Examinations passed.
5. Present and past employment with particulars of pay drawn, period of each appointment and reasons for its termination.

The salary of the appointments will be Rs. 300 each a month. Only men possessing the requisite Engineering qualifications and experience of Sanitary works need apply. Applications should be sent direct to THE SANITARY ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, Chepauk, Madras, on or before the 10th September, 1915.
S. B. MURRAY,
606 Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

WANTED.

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL—Ghora Gali, Punjab Govt. European High School. WANTED Asst. Master, European. 150—5—175 Govt. pensionable post. Apply the PRINCIPAL. 1493

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a SHOP ASSISTANT or GENERAL CLERK by a Parsi gentleman. Willing to start on a moderate salary. Good references. Apply to "PARSI," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 813

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA.—WANTED immediately a temporary Professor of Botany. Must have passed final or previous M. Sc. Examinations. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to PRINCIPAL. 603

WANTED a STOCK VERIFIER. Salary Rs. 160, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 240, with Travelling Allowance at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per day. Applicants must state their age and previous experience and should forward their applications with testimonials to the CHIEF EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow. 604

WANTED a temporary DRAFTSMAN on Rs. 80 p.m. Services terminable at a month's notice either way. No joining expenses. Selected candidate will have to join at once. Further particulars on application. Apply with true copies of testimonials to
The STATE ENGINEER,
Kashmir Durbar,
1651 Srinagar-Kashmir.

WANTED—One M. Sc. or M.A., and two B. Sc.s or B.A.s, with teaching experience for the following subjects:—ENGLISH, LATIN, MATHEMATICS, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY. Salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. Preference will be given to those having knowledge of Commercial Subjects as well. Apply to Mr. A. MONIZ, Governing Director, Pioneer Commercial College, The Mall, Lahore. 606

WANTED for MATERNITY HOSPITAL opening Oct., a EUROPEAN LABOUR WARD SISTER, (C. M. B. preferred) Rs. 105—10—Rs. 125, with quarters and board.
Two EUROPEAN WARD SISTERS, Rs. 80 with quarters and board. Apply with copies of diplomas and three recent testimonials to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Dufferin Hospital, Karachi. 801

WANTED a CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER for Gwalior Army Gwalior Central India, an Experienced Graduate of Bombay Veterinary College, strong in English, with sufficient knowledge of Hindi. Pay Rs. 150 to 200 p.m., according to qualifications.
Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, before the 15th September, 1915, to—
THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Gwalior Army,
803 Gwalior, C.I.

WANTED a CHIEF AGENT for each of the three Divisions of Bombay Presidency for one of the very best of the indigenous Life Insurance companies of Calcutta on liberal rate of commission and office allowance. The Company in its last Valuation declared a reversionary bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum to the policy-holders. None need apply who has no previous sound experience of life insurance business canvassing and organizing. Selected candidates if authorised to receive money in behalf of the Company shall have to deposit security of rupees five hundred in G. P. Notes or in deposit receipt of a Bank.
Apply immediately with records of previous experience to the SECRETARY, Post Box No. 436, Calcutta G. P. O.
1644

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.—Applications are invited to reach the undersigned's Office not later than 15th September, for the Post of Superintendent of the Office of the Manager, G. L. Railway, Gwalior. Experience in Traffic Working and Office Routine and ability to control Office hands, essential. Preference will be given to a man well up in Rates Work.
Age, qualifications, pay expected and present salary to be stated in application which must be accompanied by copies of certificates which will not be returned.
The successful applicant will be required to join on 1st November, 1915.
Pay according to qualifications, up to Rs. 100 p.m.
B. LAWRENCE,
600 Manager, G. L. Railway, Gwalior.

WANTED.—1. EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS for employment in the Hyderabad Public Works Department for a period of about five years on a salary of Hyderabad Rs. 700 per mensem plus allowances.
2. Applications should contain the following particulars:—
(1) Date of birth.
(2) Places where educated.
(3) Examinations passed.
(4) Whether applicant knows Urdu or Telugu.
(5) Particulars of previous employment together with the salaries drawn, period of each appointment and reasons for its termination.
3. Applications together with copies of testimonials, should reach the Undersigned by the 30th of September, 1915.
4. Hyderabad Rs. 118 are approximately equal to B. G. Rs. 100.
A. T. MACKENZIE,
Chief Engineer,
804 P. W. Department.

WANTED.

WANTED a L. M. E and L. E. E. of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, with some experience. Pay Rs. 75 to 100, according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to
HONY. GENERAL MANAGER,
Prem Maha Vidyalaya, Brindaban
800 (Muttra).

WANTED for the HUBLI MUNICIPAL Water Works a second class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, competent to take charge of Worthington pumps and jewell filters. Pay Rs. 40-5-60. Persons with the necessary qualifications need only apply. Application with testimonials should be sent to the undersigned before the 1st Octobre 1915.
S. N. GUTTAL,
Chairman Managing Committee,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 25th August, 1915.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

FOR SALE.—Two-seater, splendid "LITTLE" CAR, 20 H.-P., 4 Cyl. complete. Can easily carry five. Apply J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE—About Twenty Elephants, mostly young ones, will be offered for sale by auction at Walayar on the 6th October, 1915.
For details apply to the CONSERVATOR of FORESTS, Coimbatore, Madras Presidency.
C. D. McCARTHY,
605 Conservator of Forests, W. C.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—1st floor of MARINE HOUSE at New Marine Lanes. No. 21 Apply GROUND FLOOR. 1661

TO LET—Offices on Apollo Street at moderate rents. Apply sharp to RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL MOTILAL. 1649

TO LET—Suite of rooms suitable for 2 bachelors or married couple with or without Board. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 781

TO BE LET—New and open Ventilated house to be let for high class Hindu gentlemen, at Dadi Seth Agiari Lane, near Agiari. 1639

TO BE LET—A convenient BUNGALOW at the foot of the Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum. Apply to GOCULDAS DEWJI next bungalow." 1675

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET—Half flat excellently furnished consisting of Drawing room, Dining room, large bedroom, smaller bedroom, Bath room, and W. C., Kitchen, E. Lights and fans. Rent Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 780

NOTICES

THE NORTH-WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW MERGED IN

THE BRITISH DOMINION GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

WE have been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company and are prepared to accept fire insurance business at Tariff rates and conditions.
MOOLJI JAITHA & CO.,
Agents.
Churchgate Street, Fort,
Bombay, 30th August, 1915.
1642

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Mr. PESTANJEE KHURSEDJEE ERANEE and Mr. SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY, carrying on business as Agents of the EDWARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, at Balapur District, Berar, under the style or firm of G. S. Chandabhoy & Co., has been dissolved by mutual consent as from the 28th day of August 1915 so far as concerns the said Mr. Pestanjee Khursedjee Eranee who retired from the said firm
SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY,
Morarbhai Building,
Apollo Street, Fort.
Dated the 1st day of September, 1915 1671

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 4 per Share for the half year ending 30th June, 1915, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1915, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th day of September, 1915, on production of their Share-certificates.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 17th September to the 1st October, 1915 both days inclusive.
By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1915. 1667

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incoporated in England.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PRINTED BOOKS AND FORMS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office at Victoria Terminus Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 27th October, 1915, for the supply of the above for one, three or five years, commencing from 1st January 1916.
2. Tender forms of the above giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of the books and forms required and the conditions on which Tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 5 for each form. No refund of this amount will be made on account of unused Tender forms.
3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.
4. Tenders should be superscribed with heading as above, and a deposit of Rupees one thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only cash or currency notes on which no interest will be allowed (if currency notes are for Rs. 100 or upwards they must be of the Bombay Circle), or Government Promissory notes will be received as deposits and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."
5. All books and forms to be equal in all respects to the Company's standard samples, which can be obtained on application to the General Storekeeper.
6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
G. R. WEBB
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 31st August, 1915 1668

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF DINSHAW JEEVAJEE alias DINSHAW JEEVAJEE JASOOBHOY alias DINSHAW JEEVAJEE BHARUCHA of Bandra near Bombay Parsi ... Deceased

PURSUANT to section 320 of the Indian Succession Act X of 1865 and section 42 of the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act XXVIII of 1866, NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PERSONS claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Bandra, on or about the 29th day of March 1915 and Probate of whose Will dated 9th January 1904 having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 14th day of August 1915 unto Dosibai Dinshawji Jasoobhoy the widow of the said deceased and Shapoorjee N. Chandabhoy and Hormazdyar C. Coyajee, three of the Executors named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the office of the undersigned their Attorneys at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the estate to the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which they shall have then notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.
And all PERSONS owing any debts to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Attorneys for the abovenamed Executors.
Dated this 2nd day of September, 1915.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
1674 Attorneys for the Executors.

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 15 per Share for the half year ending 30th June, 1915, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on and after FRIDAY, the 1st day of October, 1915, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th day of September, 1915, on production of their Share-certificates.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 17th September to the 1st October, 1915 both days inclusive.
By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1915. 1666

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 8 per Share for the half year ending 30th June, 1915, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on and after FRIDAY, the 1st day of October, 1915, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th day of September, 1915, on production of their Share-certificates.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 17th September to the 1st October, 1915 both days inclusive.
By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1915. 1667

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO,, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 8 per Share for the half year ending 30th June, 1915, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of October, 1915, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th day of September, 1915, on production of their Share-certificates.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 17th September to the 1st October, 1915 both days inclusive.
By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers, & Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1915. 1667

For hoarseness which follows straining of the voice, nothing is so soothing or effective as Zymole Trokeys. A trial will please you. B-22

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF TILES.

THIS-DAY FRIDAY, the 3rd instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 291-292, Nagdevi Street:—
A large lot of porcelain glazed tiles for walls and flooring plain and coloured tiles, design embossed and hand-painted tiles.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers. The above is now on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADY MAIN ROAD.

In exercise of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in Mr. Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal by an indenture of second mortgage bearing date the 28th day of July, 1913, and made between Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawala of the one part and Ratanji Ranchodji Desai, and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part and an, indenture of transfer of mortgage bearing date the 30th day of September, 1914, and made between the said Ratanji Runchodji Desai of the one part and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part and the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 31st day of January, 1914, and made between the said Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawalla of the one part and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal as such mortgagee will on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), have the property hereunder mentioned put up for sale by Public Auction through Messrs. BENNETT & Co., auctioneers on the premises on account and at the risk of the said Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawalla. For particulars apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, mortgagees, attorneys at 121, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Bombay Pension and Tax tenure situate at Khetwady Main Road, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and eighty-one and decimal point seventy, one square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 373, New No. D/2249, old survey No. 27, New No. 5 & 6—7402, and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1842, (1) and 1843 (2a) Street Nos. 1 and 3 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the north by the Khetwady Main Road aforesaid on or towards the south by the property now of Vithal Sayana contractor and formerly of Dorabji C. Patel on or towards the west by a portion of the private passage and beyond that by the property of Merwanji Cursetji Mehta and on or towards the east by the property now of Ardeshir Sorabji Palkhiwala and formerly of Dinshaw Edulji Lam and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, September 3rd, 1915.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2329.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. BAILEY and Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the vaccant shop at Church Gate Street, Fort, near the Church (where all goods are removed for sale), the up-to-date and substantial made household furniture consisting of dining table, and chairs, meatsafes, dinnurwaggons, drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, drawing hall and corner cabinets, marble top hall tables and teapoys, vases, pictures, fancy tiled and wooden teapoys, loweasy and curzonchairs, a large assortment of cane-seated and wooden chairs, folding wooden chairs, deck-chairs, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double almiras clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, carpet and a few pieces of glass and crockery and platedware, etc., etc.
The property of a gentleman doing away with his house.
Goods are on view.
BAILEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY FRIDAY, the 3rd September, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the materials for removal of the following buildings:—
Building Street Nos. 269-271, 273, Case Nos. 184, 183, Memonwada Road.
MENESSE, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, September 3rd, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 250 TONS, FIRST CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

Under instructions from Messrs. the Mackenzie Saw Mills, Ltd., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will, on MONDAY, the 6th day of September, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Auction, at Tank Bunder.
About 250 tons first class teak scantlings of different sizes.
J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

DANCE

Under the distinguished patronage of
Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon,
His Excellency The Commander-in-Chief of India
OMBA BRANCH THE
SOLDIERS' SOCIETY
INDIA AND BURMA
will hold a Subscription Dance in the
TOWN HALL
on Friday the 10th September 1915
in aid of
Presidency War Fund, Women's Branch.
Dancing to commence at 9-30 p. m.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play a selection of Music under the direction of Mr. Hugh Mitchell, Bandmaster.

Entrance Rs. 3—0—0 one Gent. and Lady.
" Rs. 1—8—0 extra lady.
Tickets may be had from any of the Members or from the Branch Secretary,
W. J. PYRKE,
Victoria Terminus, or the Head Office of the Society, "Times" Building, Bombay.

TO-NIGHT
Three Shows:—7, 8-45 and 10-30.
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
OLYMPIA
CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Incorporated in England.
ESTABLISHED 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
Incorporated in England.
ESTABLISHED 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in England.
WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Incorporated in Canada.
WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
Incorporated in England.
As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting.
Fire, Marine and Accident business
Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
General Agent.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

A Most Realistic Topical Drama

"THE CHILD KILLERS"

A beautiful story of France founded on an actual incident of the war.

WIFFLES in another of his screaming comedies.

FRENCH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS.

Remarkable pictures taken a 100 yards from the Huns. Trench mortars wrecking German trenches. Actual fighting in the Argonne. Tunnelling towards a German trench.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 6th. Maurice E. Bandmann presents

'THE GROTESQUES"

England's leading Concert Party from the Savoy Theatre, London.

Plan now open at ROSE & CO.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES

GAIETY THEATRE

Gen. Manager.....Steve Buckingham.

GAIETY 6-30 p.m. Kalbadevi Road. 10 p.m. EDWARDES

First appearance in Bombay.

GWENNIE GORDON
Soubrette

ENORMOUS SUCCESS
of
LEO GANN
The Dancing Wonder

also

A fine selection of pictures

MY LADY'S JEWELS
2 Paris Drama

Wiffles at the Dentist's

LOOSING CARD

The Crouzet Troupe of
ACROBATS.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The all-India Weather Report indicates that both monsoon currents are now weak and rainfall during the next few days is likely to occur chiefly along the hills of Northern India. The storm has disappeared after giving some further heavy falls in the east of the United Provinces.

The principal amounts are:—Mymensingh, Lucknow 2 inches each, Bahraich 6, Cawnpore 3.

Decrease of rainfall in the United Provinces is forecasted.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 2nd of September, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	91.9	83.8	82	..	0	—0.06
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	91.3	85.0	80	..	0	—0.17
Do. (1st)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	102.4	79.8	64	..	0.65	—3.77
Rawalpindi	98.9	77.8	68	..	13.07	—6.33
Lahore	105.5	85.8	64	..	2.54	—10.41
Hissar	106 0	83.9	47	..	4.37	..
Ambala	98.1	79.5	78	..	10.51	—9.48
Delhi	100.4	83.6	52	..	7.44	—12.01
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.0	80.5	61	..	13.64	—7.11
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	91.0	75.5	72	..	18.07	—10.07
Cawnpore	80.4	74.9	95	2.77	46.61	19.94
Allahabad	80.9	73.8	72	0.67	29.50	—0.29
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105.1	79.2	69	..	0.06	—2.12
Karachi	86.6	79.5	78	..	0.25	—5.47
Ajmer	95.2	79.0	62	..	7.85	—3.79
Jalpore	96.5	76.1	56	..	8.07	—10.69
Kotah	97.6	80 6	62	..	13.54	—7.98
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	91.6	76.8	69	..	3.69	—7.94
Dwarka	84.9	78.4	81	0.13	7.50	—5.29
Veraval	83.6	77.4	90	0.11	6.89	—4.48
Rajkot	88.0	72.1	83	..	6.95	—15.10
Bhavnagar Para	95.2	76.6	70	..	7.45	—8.76
Surat	89.5	76.7	88	0.03	19.81	—13.63
Ahmedabad	96.8	76.4	71	..	9.11	—16.10
Deesa	98.5	76.8	80	..	4.30	—15.62
Neemuch	92.1	74.2	60	..	12.42	—10.08
Indore	87.1	70.7	77	..	18.15	—5.42
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	83.9	74.9	80	..	62.08	18.59
Sangor	84.2	71.8	87	0.06	34.62	—0.83
Hoshangabad	86.3	72.6	86	..	34.82	—2.29
Khandwa	89.0	72.7	84	..	18.51	—2.77
Akola	90 6	72.4	73	..	19.89	—2.72
Amraoti	87.6	72.1	74	..	19.74	—3.69
Nagpur	90.1	73.9	79	0.10	32.00	—3.68
Chanda	91.7	75.2	73	..	29 23	—9.40
Raipur	88 5	76.1	84	..	38.12	0.99
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86 5	77.9	91	0 17	68.65	4.96
Ratnagiri	85 5	76.1	82	0.22	69.54	—15.06
Mormugao	83.3	76.5	93	0.60	68.87	—9.41
Karwar	84.1	78.2	95	0.13	73.93	—26.90
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	93.4	69.1	67	..	13.22	0.15
Ahmednagar	89.9	68.5	73	..	13.92	2.34
Poona	87.2	67.1	82	..	24.90	9.06
Sholapur	92.0	70.2	74	..	11.22	—3.85
Bijapur	91.2	68.1	82	..	6.52	—1.83
Belgaum	79 3	64.8	92	..	32 47	—1.48
Aurangabad	89.1	66.4	76	..	19.47	1.63
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.2	73.8	76	..	21.46	—5.31
Hyderabad	86.6	73.1	78	..	28.59	10.89
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.9	76.6	87	..	30.00	—19.11
Calicut	85.1	77.5	93	..	75.73	—6.12
Cochin	86.9	76.6	81	..	68.55	4.00
Colombo	86.0	73.6	92	0.15	21.30	4.81
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.4	80.2	83	..	26.15	8.21
Bellary	95.3	74.6	64	..	11.37	5.06
Cuddapah	98.1	79.8	71	..	10.63	—2.93
Madras	91.4	77 4	77	..	11 31	0.03
Bangalore	86 4	69 8	87	0.06	12.54	—0.31
Coimbatore	91 8	73 8	78	..	6.41	2.16
Trichinopoly	94.7	77.1	69	..	6.26	—0.09
Negapatam	90.5	78.0	81	..	5.98	—1.32

G. SAJAN & CO.
TILE, MARBLE &
SHABAD STONE MERCHANT
& CONTRACTOR
BOMBAY No 4
LATEST CALALOGUE AVAIABLE

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 2nd September 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are very lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—No telegram has been received from Mainpuri. Cawnpore reports 2.77in. of rain and Allahabad 0.67in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Agra and in defect at Cawnpore and Allahabad; night temperature is also below normal at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana, moderately clouded in lower Sind and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been local in Kathiawar; Dwarka has had 0.13in. and Veraval 0.11in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in Kathiawar and south Gujarat and lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Nagpur reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.17in., Ratnagiri 0.22in., Mormugao 0.60in. and Karwar 0.13in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at most stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—There has been a decrease of precipitation in the United Provinces and the Peninsula. Rainfall has ceased in Hyderabad but been nearly general in the Konkan, fairly general in the United Provinces and local in Kathiawar while isolated light showers have occurred in the Central Provinces.

Local rain is likely in the Konkan and a few showers in Malabar, Hyderabad and the United Provinces and on the north Madras coast. Isolated showers are possible in the Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 2nd September 1915, was 30.012 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. al aneroid readings should be increased by .13 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 1st September, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr....	29.861	inches
Temperature of Air	82.3	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.5	"
Dew Point	77.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.847	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	6.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	86.5	"
Minimum do. do.	78.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	WSW,W,WSW.	
Movement or Wind do. do	inches	
Fall of Rain	1.075	1.0.
Total fall during month	0.15	miles.
Do. do. year	64.98	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 2nd Sept.....	0.08	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay. Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	Sept.	h m	ft. in.	Sept	h. m	ft. in
TH.	2	m 4 48	24 3	2	m 10 28	22 0
		3 45a	23 8		6 43a	19 1
FR.	3	m 5 15	24 0	3		
		5 3a	23 1		0 55a	22 0
SAT.	4	m 8 17	24 5	4	m 0 17	19 3
		6 58a	23 0		2 22a	21 6
SUN.	5	m 9 11	25 3	5	m 1 40	18 11
		8 29a	23 8		3 14a	20 8
MON	6	m 9 44	26 1	6	m 2 37	18 3
		9 24a	24 8		3 50a	19 8
TU.	7	m 10 15	26 11	7	m 3 24	17 6
		10 8a	25 9		4 11a	18 8
W.	8	m 10 46	27 7	8	m 4 7	16 10
		10 48a	26 10		4 51a	17 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week;—

Sept.		Sunrise	Sunset
F.	2 (Thursday)	6h 24m	6h. 54m
"	3 (Friday)	6h 24m	6h. 53m
"	4 (Saturday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 52m
"	5 (Sunday)	6h. 24m	6h. 51m
"	6 (Monday)	6h. 24m	6h 50m
"	7 (Tuesday)	6h. 25m	6h. 50m
"	8 (Wednesday)	6h. 25m	6h 49m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon 1915 Aug. 25th 3h 10-5m a. m. Last Quar ter 1915 Sept. 1st 8h 26-6 p. m New Moon 1915 Sept. 9t h 4h 22-7m p. m. First Quarter 1915 Sept 16th 0h 51-8m p. m. Full Moon 1915 Sept 3rd 3h 5-2m p m

Zymole Trokeys are popular because they are pleasant in taste; they loosen tight, dry coughs and strengthen the throat. B-25

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.)

Mr. S. H. Coverntom, I.C.S., to act as Sindhi Translator to Government vice Mr. J. W. Smyth, I.C.S.

Mr. Vasudev Ganesh Kaduskar, First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana, is granted furlough for three months and twenty-three days with effect from 1st September 1915.

Mr. Narayan Govind Chapekar, Joint Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, is granted privilege leave on half pay for one month with effect from the 2nd September 1915.

The Rev. H. Martindale, supernumerary Chaplain at the Cathedral, Bombay, to be Chaplain of Ahmedabad.

Assistant Surgeon N. B. Majmundar, L.M. & S., held charge of the Civil Surgeoncy, Karachi, from the 23rd and 27th June and again from the 17th to 25th July 1915, in addition to his own duties as House Surgeon Civil Hospital, Karachi.

Assistant Surgeon Nandlal Ghelabhai Shah, L.M. & S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Larkana, vice Assistant Surgeon Ardeshir Manekji Dotivala, L.M. & S.

Captain D. M. C. Church, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar in addition to his military duties, vice Major W. W. Browne, R.A.M.C.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. Stodart, I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, in addition to his military duties, vice Major C. R. Bakhle I.M.S.

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—Wilfred Neville Carsland to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 10th July 1915.

Harry Phibbs to be Second Lieutenant, supernumerary to the establishment. Dated 10th July 1915.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Second Lieutenant Bertram May to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 17th July 1915.

Norman Wright Kemp to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 16th July 1915.

Samuel Townsend Sheppard to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 16th July 1915.

William Sandford Hoseason to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 23rd July 1915.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Second Lieutenant Constantine Constantine Demetriadi to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 21st May 1915.

Fabian Evans Waite to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 18th May 1915.

Stanley Ravenscroft to be Second Lieutenant to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 31st May 1915.

The privilege leave on full pay granted to Mr. F. W. Wilson, Electrical Inspector is extended so as to bring the total period up to six weeks in all.

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court are pleased to admit Mr. Champaklal Girdharlal Modi, LL.B., Mr. Kasam Alladinbhai Somji, LL.B., and Mr Prabhakar Anant Malve, LL.B., as Vakils of the High Court.

Mr. R. M. Maxwell, I.C.S. to be Assistant Collector, Dharwar, vice Mr. E. L. Moysey, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. H. L. Cross to be District Deputy Collector, Thana.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—The Rev. John Baptist Bartholome, Honorary Chaplain, resigns his appointment with effect from 27th August 1915.

NEW HIGH SCHOOL JUBILEE CELEBRATION FUND.

Messrs. S. N. Pochkhanawala and Sultan M. Chinoy, Joint Honorary Secretaries of the New High School Jubilee Celebration Fund, beg to announce, the following further contributions to the Fund from the students and ex-students of the New High School:—

Messrs. Manubhai Rangildas and Natwerlal Mangaldas, Rs. 250; Messrs. Dostmahomed, Kasamalli and Karmali Manji Nathoo, Rs. 150; Mr. P. N. Mehta, Rs. 101; Messrs. Laxmidas and Ramdas H. Bhatiya, Rs. 100; Mr. H. D. Taraporewala, Rs. 100; Messrs. Vaikunth L. Mehta and Bros., Rs. 75; Messrs. Kurwa Bros. Rs. 51; Mr. Ruttonji D. Contractor, Rs. 51; Mr. Jamshed N. Mody, Rs. 51; Mr. Jal J. B. Murzban, Rs. 50; Mr. Chunilal D. Desai, Rs. 50; Messrs. K. S. and F. S. Master, Rs. 50; Mr. Abdul Rehman Suleman Mitha, Rs. 50; Mr. Bejon S. Irani, Rs. 35; Mr. Jehangir E. Wadia, Rs. 25; Messrs. Jal Sorabji Rutnagar and Bros., Rs. 25; Messrs. Dhalla Bros., Rs. 25; Mr. M. B. Vacha, Rs. 25; Mr. M. H. Gazdar, Rs. 25; Mr. Hormusji J. Bilimoria Rs. 25; Dr. Sorab D. Kiash, Rs. 25; Mr. F. D. Mulla, Rs. 25; Mr. K. B. Mazagaonwala Rs. 25; Mr. H. A. Vakil, Rs. 25; Mr. D. Dick, Rs. 25; "At the feet of the Master" Rs. 25; Mr. M. J. Bhiladwala, Rs. 25; Mr. Sorabji Jamsetji Bulsara, Rs. 25; Messrs. H. R. & K. R. Dastoor, Rs. 25; Mr. Dovidas H. Motiwala, Rs. 25; Mr. Jehangir N. Mirza, Rs. 25; Capt. S. D. Ratnagar, Rs. 25; Messrs. A. N. Amrolia and Bros., Rs. 25; Mr. N. B. Screwala, Rs. 25; Mr. Dovidas W. Merchant, Rs. 25; Mr. P. B. Kharas, Rs. 25; Mr. R. B. Lotewala, Rs. 25; Messrs. N. B. G. B. Reporter, Rs. 21; Messrs. L. S. & N. S. Bhatiya, Rs. 20; Mr. T. P. Malavarkar, Rs. 20; Mr. D. R. Belgaumwala Rs. 20; Mr. Fareddon F. Doctor, Rs. 20. Contributions under Rs. 20, Rs. 1,317; Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 4,518; Total Rs. 7,689.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the Districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture Bombay, there was general and beneficial rain during the week ending on Aug. 31 in the Konkan and the Karnatak. Elsewhere it was very slight, and more rain is generally needed for agricutural operations. Second sowings are retarded and standing crops are withering in Kaira and Gujarat Native States and in parts of Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Poona Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Savantvadi. Crops were slightly damaged by rats in two talukas of Karachi and by insects in two of Bijapur. Lands are being prepared for rabi sowing in Sind, Broach, Deccan, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Supply of fodder was adequate except in five districts of Sind Ahmedabad, Kathiawar, Baroda, Cutch and Palanpur. Agricultural stock was in good condition but there was deficiency of stock in Thar and Parkar, and in two talukas of Poona and Hyderabad. Supply of water for drinking was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in Sind. Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Baroda and Palanpur. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Sind Gujarat and the Konkan and were generally steady in the Deccan and the Karnatak.

It was decided, at a meeting of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee to hold shortly a joint meeting of the members of Madras Provincial Congress Committee and Madras Mahajana Sabha to discuss the draft prepared by the Sub-Committee in regard to the scheme of Self-Government for India within the Empire.

Zymole Trokeys are handy to carry and are invaluable to all who talk or sing. As a stimulating antiseptic for the throat they are unequalled. B-26

COMMERCIAL.

INCREASE OF COTTON EXPORTS TO NEUTRALS.

It is important to take note of the figures obtained by Representative Simms, of Tennessee, from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, showing the actual amount of cotton exportations in the twelve months ended on June 30. The figures show that the anxiety which the German propaganda succeeded in sowing among the Southern planters is baseless. In the period under review Germany and Austria obtained through neutral countries amounts of cotton which more nearly approximate to their regular imports than do those imported by France. The total exportations to Europe from August 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, were 8,321,182 bales. In the same period of the previous year, when here was no war, the figures were 8,801,751 bales. Thus the war caused the loss of only 480,000 bales in export.

The number of bales exported was apportioned among the various countries as follows in 1913-1914, as compared with 1914-1915.

	1913-14.	1914-15.
Austria	97,689	—
Germany	2,664,033	242.661
Denmark	100	35,257
Italy	462,073	1,018,469
Netherlands	33.822	501,760
Norway	3,525	54,666
Sweden	46,266	741,637
Spain	249.185	411.322
Total	3,556,693	3,005.772

As Mr. Simms points out, there is no doubt that the excess shipments to neighbouring neutral countries found their way to Germany. The shipments to the Allied countries during the same periods were:—

	1913-14.	1914-15.
Britain	3.290,342	3,593,612
France	1,072,582	611,480
Russia in Europe ...	88,683	59.209
Total	4,451,607	4,264.301

As compared with previous years, it is conclusively shown that the British Order in Council has not been responsible for any slump in cotton shipments. Mr. Simms argues that it is far better for the planters that the Allies should have control of the seas than Germany, since they are normally by far the greater consumers of cotton.

INTERNAL CIRCULATION OF GOLD AND THE FOREIGN DEBT.

The Treasury are considering what steps should be taken to economize the use of gold in trade and business at home. The object in view, says the "Times" is to strengthen the central reserves of gold for the purpose of making the payments abroad arising from the great excess of imports over exports.

In the course of recent discussion in the House of Commons it was urged that banks should be prohibited from issuing gold to their customers in the ordinary course of business. The Bank of England was said to be readily giving gold over the counter and to be making no effort to induce the public to accept notes. The Bank of England, however, is, in this respect, in an exceptional position as compared with other banks. As both the new currency notes and the old five-pound notes are payable in gold at the Bank of England, the Bank is obliged to give gold in exchange for paper when gold is demanded. But apart from that the Bank is always prepared to make payments in currency notes or in its own notes, when cheques are presented. At other banks the rule generally is to make payments in currency notes unless the customer asks for gold; and even when there is a special request for gold only a reasonable part of the demand is satisfied. On Saturday in some banks there was an increased desire on the part of persons withdrawing money for wages, &c., to take notes instead of gold.

The instruction to be issued by the Treasury is expected to include a recommendation to the public that notes and silver should be used instead of gold for the payment of wages and for other purposes, as far as possible. At the same time the Treasury are anxious to avoid taking any steps which might have the appearance of interfering with the legitimate and necessary export of gold for the payment of foreign indebtedness, as to do so would be hurtful to our credit.

THE ITALIAN LOAN.

A considerable proportion of the subscriptions to the 1,117½ million lire loan comes from the middle classes. This total is considered fairly satisfactory, the more so that propaganda in favour of subscription was far from active except in the Press; little or nothing was done by way of addresses or speeches by public men, economists, &c. Moreover, relative to national wealth, the result compares well with that attained in richer countries. The Italian Press has tactfully suggested that the example of England should be followed, in the addition of some business men to the Munitions Committee, at present composed of the Prime Minister, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Army, and Navy, with the Under-Secretary for Munitions, General Dialt Olio. To prevent a further rise in prices of meat and corn to the civil population, the Government has decided to provide for the needs of the mobilised Army by the importation of frozen meat (carne congelata), licing oxen, and corn from foreign markets.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

Liverpool, Sept. 1st.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		1,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,*00
" Sales of East India ..		300
" Imports		1,000
Mid. Americans		5.94d
Egyptian F.G.F.		7.95d

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	October ..	9.81
	January ..	10.28
New York Official noon call	October ..	9.87
	January ..	10.33
New Orleans 10 a.m.	October ..	9.67
	January ..	10.11

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 1st

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
September	..	5.71
Sept.-Oct.	5.61	5.71
Oct.-Nov.	5.69	5.80
Nov.-Dec.	5.74	5.84
Dec.-Jan.	5.78	5.88
Jan.-Feb.	5.82	5.91
Feb.-March	5.85	5.94
March-April	5.88	5.97
April-May	5.91	5.99
May-June	5.94	6.01
June-July	5.96	6.03
July-Aug.	5.99	6.07
Aug.-Spet	6.00	6.08

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 1st

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
September	..	5.76
Sept.-Oct.	5.61	5.76
Oct.-Nov.	5.69	5.82
Nov.-Dec.	5.74	5.86
Dec.-Jan.	5.78	5.89
Jan.-Feb	5.82	5.92
Feb.-Mar.	5.85	5.94
Mar.-Apl.	5.88	5.97
Apl.-May	5.91	5.99
May-June	5.94	6.01
June-July	5.96	6.04
July-Aug.	5.99	6.06
Aug.-Sept.	6.00	6.06

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 1st.

M.G. Bengal Good	4.20
" " Fully Good	4.35
" " Fine	4.50
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good.	4.70
" " " Fine..	5.00
" Broach Good	5.20
" " Fully Good	5.35
" " Fine	5.50
" Scinde Good	4.20
" " Fully Good	4.35
" " Fine	4.50

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 1st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	8,000
" Exports to Great Britain " " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Oct.	9.74
Previous closing price	9.85
Futures at New York Jan.	10.20
Previous closing price	10.30
Spot Cotton at New York	9.75
Previous price	9.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.31
Previous price	9.38
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.58
Previous price	9.47
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	10.01
Previous price	9.87
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	6¾
Demand Bills	4.54.00
Silver Commercial Bars	46½

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 1st.

Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. 4,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta } Rs. 8,00,000
Rs. 4,00,000 " " to Madras }
Tenders on Calcutta } at 1 3 31/32
" Madras }
(Min. Rate) Received Calcutta } 20% { above that rate in full.
" " Madras }

Deffered:—
Telegraphic Transfers Rs. 2,00,000 @ 1 3 15/16.
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 20,15,000.
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 20,00,000
Bills on Madras Rs. 25,000 at 1 3 31/32.

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Sept. 1st.

Bar Silver Spot	23 3/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—No sellers.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4⅞
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5
" " " " 6 " ..	6
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans ..	4¼
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about £731,000.	
Exchange on London at Paris Francs	27.45

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 30th

3½ %	1925-1928	£ 92¼
4½ %	1925-1945	£ 97 11/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Sept. 1st

WHEAT.

Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-ship Nominal.
Bombay Choice White Wheat Nominal.
TONE:—Steadier.
Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Not quoted.
TONE:—Steadier.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July Sellers 53/6
TONE:—Steadier.
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers 53½
TONE:—Steadier.
Karachi. Barley Aug.-Sept. Buyers 37/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.
Victorian Nominal.
New South Wales Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 57/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. Sellers. 59
Rapeseed, Brown 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. Sellers. 52
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 56/9
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. 52/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 52

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) August-Sept. Hull. Sellers. £8-7-6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£78½
Standard Copper G M.B.	£68
Copper Braziers	£96
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter Nominal	50
Tin Plates C.I.F Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F O.B. Liverpool	£17½
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£85

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Value. 25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September/December. 19/10½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September/December. 20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September/December. 21/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Sept.-Dec. 22

RUBBER.

Para Rubber August-September Sellers 2/4½
Ceylon Rubber Sept.-Oct. Buyers 2/4⅝

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Sept. 1st.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow,	37/6
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow,	37
General Tone of Tallow Auction.	Firmer

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, Sept. 2.

Owing to the Gokulashtami Holiday the markets were closed to-day.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 1st September, 1915:—

Cotton	2,900	Bales.
Wheat	2,928	cwts.
Linseed	9,976	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	285	"
Ginjellyseed	380	"
Groundnuts	1,836	"
Castorseed	4,173	"
Rice	5,669	"
Myrabollams	806	"
Cottonseed	1,777	"
Mowraseed	228	"
Gram	3,157	"
Joowar	10,786	"
Maize	29	"
Barley	1,029	"

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 2.

Umvolosi	Axelson	Natal
Thistledhu	Blacklin	Alexandria
Malta	Talbot	Shanghai

The following steamers received port clearance yesterday.—

Steamer	Yebeshi Maru	for	Kobe
"	Alavi	for	Calcutta
"	Dumra	for	Busreh
"	Chakdara	for	Busreh.

Thursday, September 2, 1915.

S. S. Umvolosi:—The s. s. Umvolosi, 1,854 tons, Captain C. Axelson, arrived here yesterday from Natal which port she left on the 7th July, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Thistledhu:—The s. s. Thistledhu, 2,613 tons, Captain R. Blacklin, arrived here

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

SUNDAY, Sept. 5.
English Mails due at 6 a.m.
DAILY.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

BHARUCHA—Sept. 2, at his residence in Bombay—Ervad Sheriarji Dadabhoy Bharucha,—father of Dr. Erach Bharucha of Poona and of Shapurji and Hoshang Bharucha aged 73.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB

By Kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March.—"Viva el Torero" ..... Popy.
Three Dances from.—"Nell Gwyn" ...German
(1) "Country Dance" (2) "Pastoral Dance" (3) "Merrymakers Dance."
Valse.—"Columbine" ..... Gardner.
Selection from.—"La Fille du Regiment" ... Donizelli.
Humoreske.— ... Dvorak.
Melodies from.—"The Girl who didn't" ..... Eysler.
Spanish Dance No. 5 ... Moszkowski.

G. I. P. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Ar. H. M.	Dp. H. M.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-0
Calcutta Mail (Via Jubbulpore)	13-30	21-0
Calcutta Mail (Via Nagpur) ...	9-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-0	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and Interclass	7-25	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

*Punjab Postal Express, Calcutta Postal Express, Madras Postal Express.

*Departure.—On days of arrival seven hours after Mail steamer is signalled.

SOCIAL GATHERING.

A social gathering of the Chandrasimya Kayastha Prabhu students will be held on Sunday next between 12 noon and 6 p.m. in New English School, C.P. Tank, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. M. N. Samarthi. The meeting will commence at 3 p.m.

PORT TRUST MINIATURE RIFLE RANGE

The opening ceremony of the Port Trust Miniature Rifle Range will take place at the Yellow Gate of the Princess Dock (Wari Bunder) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), on Thursday the 9th instant at the hands of Lady Sprott. The officers and members of "H" (Port Trust) Company of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will be "At Home" to their friends and visitors.

THE DRINK PROBLEM.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. C. Selveraju of Madras, the Secretary of the All-India Temperance Conference, will deliver a lecture in English on "The Drink Problem" on the 3rd Sept., 1915, at the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt. The lecture is open to the public.

MESSRS WEICHERS, KAISER AND LEVY, LTD.

A Bombay Government notification dated 31st August states that the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the name of the firm of Weichers, Kaiser and Levy, Ltd., mentioned in the schedule accompanying the Government notification dated 12th August 1915, regarding hostile trading firms whose trade licenses had been permanently withdrawn from 14th August 1915, should be withdrawn.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Social Service League, Anti-Gambling Committee was held at Suklaji Street Grant Road, when Mr. Harjivan Kaldas Mehta described at length how to observe the Janmashtami Festival. Messrs. Yagnik and Parekh requested the audience to help the Committee in preventing gambling and Mr. Master asked people to spend their money in educating their children.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, the President, depicted at length the evils of gambling. Some boys then recited the dialogues and songs specially prepared for the occasion.

A BEGGAR WOMAN'S DEATH.

The Acting Coroner held an enquiry on the body of a beggar woman named Gangabai.

Gangabai, who was an old woman, was passing along Ferguson Road on the evening of Sunday last, when a country cart full of hay came up and the driver shouted out to her to move aside. At the same time the cart was turned aside to avoid colliding with her, in doing which the woman came in front of one of the bullocks which butted her with its horns and felled the woman. A wheel of the cart also passed over right hand and she succumbed to her injuries on Wednesday night.

The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

WOMEN'S BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 4[illegible],000; A. B. B. & C. I. passenger, Rs. 5; H. H. the Begum of Cambay, Rs. 500; People of Kalyan, per Mrs. Cook, Rs. 81; R. Crisp Esq., per Messrs. Cox & Co., Rs. 75; per 4th Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, Rs. 15; per Political Agent, Palanpur, Rs. 120; per Mrs. Oldfield, Jodiasar, Rs. [illegible]; H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla, Rs. 1,000; H. E. Lord Willingdon, per the Military Secretary, Rs. 500; per Rev. T. Rowan, Panchgani, Rs. 250; Messrs. M. K. Gokhale & Co., 1st monthly instalment, Rs. 5; Mrs. Hopkins, Rs. 8; Mora Villagers, Intercession Day Collection, Rs. 45; Colonel & Mrs. Summer, Rs. 75; Mrs. N. H. Choksy, Rs. 15; Students Kathiawar High School, Rs. 21; per Deputy Asst. Political Agent, Rajkot, Rs. 1,665-4-6; per Mrs. Ostrehan, Broach, Rs. 215; Mr. R. D. Sethna, Rs. 500; W. P. P. 3rd monthly instalment, Rs. 50; Mr. Dorabji Minocher, Rs. 15; Mrs. Bhimabai Rane, Rs. 25; Colonel Carter, Rs. 50; Some sympathisers, Rs. 10; per Major F. de B. Hancock, Porbandar, Rs. 297; Proceeds Golf Match, Pali Hill Gymkhana, Rs. 52; Mr. G. H. Lane, Belgaum, Rs. 30; Officers and Members of the Staff of the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Rs. 745; H. H. the Begum of Bhopal, Rs. 1,000; H. H. Lady Ali Shah, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Mohamed Hoosein Dehdashti, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Mirza Mohamed Shirazi, Rs. 1,000; Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy, Rs. 500; Collected from Purdah Ladies present at Town Hall Meeting, Rs. 437; Mrs. Jamnabai N. Sakai, Rs. 100; Bombay Girls Guides, 1st and 2nd Companies proceeds of entertainment, Rs. 238; Lieut.-Col. J. Lloyd Jones, I.M.S., Rs. 100; J. G. H., Rs. 100; Mrs. Lumsden, Rs. 150; Lady Tata, Rs. 3,000; East Khandesh Branch, per Mrs. Rothfield, Rs. 499-10; Mrs. Phiroze C. Sethna, Rs. 100; Mr. D. C. Pandole (monthly), Rs. 10; Mr. N. M. Patell (monthly), Rs. 10; Mr. H. P. Parri (monthly), Rs. 10; Mr. Postanji Kanga (monthly), Rs. [illegible]; Mrs. B. D. Pudumji (monthly), Rs. [illegible]; Mr. J. S. Sethna (monthly), Rs. 5; Mr. P. K. Bamji (monthly) Rs. 5; Mr. Framjee B. Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 50; A Parsee Zoroastrian lady, Rs. 10; Jamnagar Branch, per Major Berthon, Rs. 145; Total Rs. 434,991-6-6.

Gifts of various kinds have also been received from:—Sir Brian Egerton, Secunderabad; per Mrs. Kabraji, Bijapur; Bijapur Branch; Boys High School; Girls of Jekal District; per Mrs. Hancock, Porbandar; Officers and Men Kolhapur Infantry; Jamnagar Branch; Lady Ramsay, Quetta; Mrs. M. S. Karaka, Dharwar; Sardar Heblikar, per Collector, Dharwar; The Savoy Company; People of Songadh; People of Bagalkote; Ahmednagar Branch; Messrs. Abdoolabhoy and Joomabhoy Laljee; Miss Barclay; Mazagon Port Trust Workmen; Mrs. Fazul J. Lalljee; Mrs. Bulkley, Bulsar; Broach Branch; H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi; Mr. S. J. Gadialy; Mamlatdar of Dhulia; Mrs. E. M. Turner, Dhulia; Surat Branch; Mrs. Wright and Y. W. C. A. Members, Surat; Mrs. Ramabai Pargaokar; Mr. Jolekar, Karjgi; Mrs. Birkett's Circle; per Mrs. Rothfeld, Jalgaon; Ladies family of Kazi A. Ali; Mother of Kazi S. T. Ali; Gungabai D. Patel; Mrs. Rothfeld; A Parsee, and A Friend; Mrs. Weston; Captain Wightwick; A Friend; Mrs. Graham; Mrs. Gilder; Mr. Fagan; Major Berthon; Mrs. Cortlandt Anderson; Mrs. Hanson; Mr. Mandlik; Mr. Blaschack; Miss Evans; Masters Chas Greenhill and Mervyn Clarke, Baroda; Misses Phyllis Clarke, and Beryl and Marjorie Ashe, Baroda; and Masters E. and N. Runcorn, Bhusawal.

POONA BRANCH,

The Honorary Secretaries of the Poona Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund have received the following contributions to the above mentioned fund. Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 57,296-11-11; Through the Treasury Officer, Poona, further collection from the Talukas of this District Rs. 5,565-8-3; Through the Mamlatdar, Taluka Haveli, Rs. 1,758-15-9; Shri Kamal Maharaj High Priest of Jain Community, Rs. 775-2; Principal, College of Engineering, Rs. 697-5; Through the Chief Officer, Poona City Municipality, Rs. 619-6-4; Through his Highness the Chief of Bhor State, Rs. 703-4; Poona City, Haveli, Kirkee and Lonavla Police, Rs. 499-14-3; Shaik Mahomedbhoy Fakeeh High Priest of Bohora Community, Rs. 251; Through Khan Bahadur M. H. Dastur, collection from Bohora Community in Poona Cantonment, Rs. 295-10; Mr. M. M. Mundwawalla, Rs. [illegible]; Mr. Aspandiar Rustum Irani, Rs. 101; [illegible] L. R. Karaley, Rs. 101; Mr. Cawasji [illegible]rwanji Rs. 101; Mr. Khudadad Rustum, Rs. 100; Mr. Ramaya Malaya, Rs. 51; Mr. Gustadji Dhunjishaw, Rs. 51; Through Shet Hiralal Dhunjibhoy Collection from Jain Community Rs. 76; Principal Training College, Poona, Rs. 65-3; Mr. A. L. Deshpande, Rs. 25; Mr. G. R. Thakar of Ahire, Rs. 24-12; Mr. Kisandas Tikamdas, Rs. 20; Shukrawar Peth Collection, Rs. 15-12; Educational Inspector C.D., Rs. 13-6; Through Kesari Office from Mr. S. G. Kulkarni of Vizapur, Rs. 5; Through Kesari Office from Mr. S. G. Kulkarni of Vizapur, Rs. 5; Mr. A. M. Uddani Schoolmaster Shurpalli, Rs. 5; Total Rs. 69,422-13-7.

ELABORATE HOUSE SEARCH IN CALCUTTA.

SEVERAL LETTERS SEIZED.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

Messrs. Denham, Tegat and Lowman, of the Calcutta C. I. D. made an elaborate house search to-day in the house of one Kishori Mohan Mukerji in 7 Daw's Lane and several letters wirtten by D. G. Mukerji, now in America, were seized. The search lasted several hours but no arrest has yet been made.

The Government of Behar and Orissa is about to submit proposals for the appointment of a Director of Trustees for the Province. Already a similar proposal of the Government of Bengal is now before the Government of India.

THE TELANG ANNIVERSARY

CELEBRATION AT HIRABAG.

Under the auspices of the Goud Saraswat Mitra Mandal at Hirabag yesterday, the twenty-second anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang was celebrated, a public meeting being held with Rao Bahadur S. T. Bhandare in the chair. There was a large attendance and Mr. V. N. Naik read a paper on the life and career of Mr. Telang.

In the course of his lengthy paper Mr. Naik said that Mr. Telang's reputation was not confined to Bombay alone, but it was widespread over India. Mr. Naik traced Mr. Telang's early development as well as the growth of the man as he was in years afterwards, and said that mentally he did not live from hand to mouth, as many did. He studied the works on Indian Philosophy as well as Western Philosophers. Spencer above all was his favourite author. He studied past, but he was not bound by it. To hug the past, Mr. Telang said, was as foolish as to hug a corpse. The practical was always before him, instead of the theoretical.

In social reform, "hasten slowly" was Mr. Telang's advice. It was no use rushing with a thing. Whenever it was necessary Mr. Telang placed his advice as well his purse at the disposal of other people. He always deprecated sectarian movements and was against them, because he thought there was in such movements a tendency to degenerate and the possibility of creating hatred. Mr. Telang like Mr. Ranade was an apostle of reform all along the line. Co-operation was his motto. His aim was always to find a *modus operandi*. His criticism of Government was of a co-operative kind. He was more for persuation than for cutting satire or things of that sort. He deprecated all reactionary methods.

In concluding, Mr. Naik said, they had met there to celebrate the twenty-second death anniversary of Mr. Telang that day, and wished that such anniversaries were also celebrated in the case of men like Ranade and Gokhale. Social work and co-operation would be increased by their doing so, and the speaker besought them to co-operate with each other in such work.

Rao Bahadur Bhandare said that Mr. Telang's was a sweet reasonableness. He did not want to unduly offend people, but then he always stood for his principles whenever it was necessary. By nature he was a perfect nature, hence his gentle courtesy and fear of hurting other people's feelings. He stood boldly out of the widow remarriage and such other reform movements. He thought that it was better to move slowly and take as many men as possible, than to rush alone. Mr. Bhandare quoted in contrast the attitude of a reformer who severed his connection with a charitable society simply because a well-known singer from Calcutta had given a performance to help that institution. The particular gentleman remained at home in dudgeon, but his place was worthily filled by Sir Pherozeshah and nothing went wrong. They got about Rs. 5,000 out of the concert, but the gentleman remained at home. Mr. Telang's ideals and ideas were not of this kind. He was practical always.

Mr. Bhandare complimented the lecturer on his critical paper and thanked him on behalf of the audience.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BOMBAY CHRISTIANS AND WAR RELIEF

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Christian population of Bombay and its suburbs in Salsette and Bassein numbers about 80,000. Of these (to take only the least) 8,000 persons could be counted upon to contribute on the average a rupee per annum and 2,000 women and girls could and would willingly spare leisure for sewing average each 10 garments a month for the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, if only they are approached through a regular organisation of circles with representative committees and secretaries for collecting, distributing etc., in co-operation with the existing local branches (if any). At present there exist circles for this purpose among Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Protestant Indian Christians, Manglorians, Thana Catholics and some other sections of Christians. But most of them among Indian Catholics, so far as we know, are inadequately organized and many more are needed, which want, I trust, will be soon met by their zealous and energetic co-operation. We might well utilize also the old societies connected with the several parishes and sectional institutions (confraternities, sodalities &c), for the purpose, which we should recognize is based on humanity of the good Samaritan. In furtherance of this noble charitable work, which has been given a new impulse at the meeting held recently in the Town Hall with his Excellency the Governor as President we may surely depend upon the support of the missionaries and clergy including the foreign (the Portuguese Goan, &c.), who have long enjoyed with the rest the protection of the British Government combined with a freedom of action to an extent which is denied them by their own Governments in Portugal Goa, etc.—Yours, etc.

J. A. S.
Catholicus.

Thana, August 30.

ESCAPE OF AN UNDER-TRIAL PRISONER

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

Shujawal, an under-trial prisoner who was being conveyed under police custody from Multan to Walhat station, along with the notorious Musa is also reported to have escaped. No clue of either is still found.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The following Government Resolution on the Annual Police Report for the City of Bombay was published in yesterday's Bombay Government Gazette:—

Cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code reported to the police and magistrates in Bombay City were more numerous in 1914 than in 1913 by 156 only, the number being 8,534 as against 8,378. The corresponding increase last year was 261.

The number of cognizable police cases under the Penal Code classed during the year as true, on the other hand, show a normal increase after a stationary period in 1913. The numbers of true cases under this head in the last four years have been as follows:—

1911	7,086
1912	7,599
1913	7,615
1914	8,023

Thus the amount of actual crime in the City during the whole year appears to have been very much as usual, notwithstanding the outbreak of war in August, which led to a decrease in the labouring population, the arrest and detention of a number of bad characters, and the departure with their valuables of many well-to-do residents.

Of the cases under the Penal Code classed as true, 49.05 ended in conviction. This percentage is an improvement on that of 1913, 47.78, but falls markedly short of that of 1912, 57.49.

Under Class VI (Miscellaneous Acts) the percentage of convictions was 97.88, which is normal.

The number of murders and attempts at murder rose from 24 in 1913 to 35 in 1914. Convictions were obtained in ten cases. These figures are not markedly abnormal. The percentage of recovery of stolen property was also normal.

COTTON FIRES.

The Criminal Investigation Department has been engaged upon many interesting and important cases summarised in the Report. In connection with the cotton fires inquiry it has been established by the Department from an examination of the books of various companies that considerable fortunes were made over the fires by those in the cotton trade. The result of the further researches of the Department into the matter will be awaited with interest by Government.

During the year, the new system of working as laid down in the reorganisation scheme was introduced in the Prince's and Victoria Docks and the Harbour police stations. The Commissioner's remark that it is imperative in the interests of reform that stations on the new model should be erected at Lamington Road, Gamdevi, throughout the B Division and in the north of the Island at the earliest opportunity will be borne in mind by Government. It is understood that funds have been allotted by the City Improvement Trust for the Lamington Road, Gamdevi and Paltan Road schemes to be carried out during the present financial year, and it is anticipated that the Public Works Department will be able to complete at least one of these stations by the beginning of 1916.

The percentage of literacy in the force declined during the year. The knowledge of English, on the other hand, is making good progress, the head quarter English school being attended by 200 constables throughout the year. The readiness of the constables to undertake this study is an encouraging sign for the future.

After the outbreak of war the majority of trans-frontier Pathans were deported in order to safeguard the City against lawlessness and to allay the uneasiness prevalent owing to the sudden rise in prices. Much information had to be collected and precautions taken by the police with reference to enemy aliens, and a large number of miscellaneous tasks had to be performed. Notices were inserted in the newspapers calling upon the general public to volunteer as special constables. It is a satisfactory indication of the public spirit of the City that 500 persons, drawn from all communities came to the Head Police Office and offered their services in answer to the appeal. It was eventually, however found unnecessary to employ them. There was some unrest in the Mill district at the time, but this was discounted by the public-spirited labours of certain Indian gentlemen acting as volunteer intermediaries between the Commissioner of Police and the mill-hands.

The Governor in Council desires to record his appreciation of the efficiency and ungrudging devotion to duty which have characterised the action of the City Police since the outbreak of war. Much extra work of a difficult nature has been performed to the entire satisfaction of Government, and the City owes a debt of gratitude to the Police for the quietness that prevailed after the first outburst of excitement caused by the declaration of hostilities.

HNEKE'S TILE WORKS AT FEROKE

AN ENGLISHMAN CONTROLLING WORKS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

Regarding the memorial submitted to the Collector of Malabar by hundreds of workers and dependants, expressing dismay at the prospect of Hneke's Tile Works at Feroke, Malabar, being closed in pursuance of the Government's policy towards the enemy firms, it transpires that there need not fortunately be any cause for anxiety. An Englishman interested in the firm is controlling the works and the workers are not likely to suffer.

THE WAR'S EFFECTS ON THE RACE.

REDUCED INFANT DEATH-RATE MORE THAN EVER VITAL.

In his annual report Dr. A. G. Anderson, the medical officer of health for Rochdale, deals principally with infantile mortality and the war. The birth-rate for 1914 was 19.9 per thousand of the population, the lowest on record, as against 22.3 for the preceding ten years. The infantile mortality (deaths under one year old) was at the rate of 130 per thousand births, against 106 in 1913.

"In a country such as ours, with its voluntary system of military service, the race in the strict biological sense must inevitably suffer (writes Dr. Anderson) in war far more than in a country where conscription prevails, although of the relative merit of the two systems as a whole we hold no opinions. There may be worse things than war—they are few, and even war may have its compensations. Still, under the system of conscription, it may be said at once that within certain limits the fit and the unfit suffer alike; whereas under the voluntary system the country's call, and in proportion as the cause is just and inspiring, will always call to arms a very large proportion of the more courageous, the more virile, the more patriotic, and the simply brave—men of mind and character equally strong and generous. Further, as the finest companies are set to the most hazardous operations, and as the more conspicuously brave take the greater risks, the death-roll among these will be correspondingly high. Thus, in the making of our army and the prosecution of the war, there is going on a process of discriminate selection which must inevitably tend to the impoverishment of the race. But it may be argued, and it is so, that many as good men as go to the war remain at home, and must remain so, as their greatest service to the State is to keep things going as usual.

"Still, the important fact remains that in this country there is apparently a large section of the available population, some of whom may be of the type of peace-at-any-price, and others who either cannot or will not fight. But as all such stay at home their ranks are not thinned nor pruned by the wastages of war. Hence the biological outlook must be that the disproportionate death-rate between the combatants and the non-combatants provides some measure of the extent to which the natural inheritance of the country will be poorer, and the race imporverished thereby, due to a reversed selection of the stock of possible parents. In this respect history provides ample evidence, but one need only advert to the more recent lessons and effects of the Franco-Prussian War.

REVOLUTIONS AFTER THE WAR.

"But turning from the pure biological to the economic aspect, after the war things cannot be as they were. The unprecedented and unproductive national expenditure on this war must entail great economies on the industrial and professional middle classes, on whom the burden of taxation falls heaviest. Is this, again, not unlikely to lead to many revolutions of things and considerable change in public sentiment? But herein lies a great opportunity for health authorities, by availing themselves of the ever-extending scope of the field of their administrative powers and responsibilities, to take a greater controlling and sympathetic interest in everything that pertains to the housing and social condition of the people, and thereby to be in a position more cordially to invite and to encourage the people to recognise that, while there may be patriotism in dying for one's country, there is no less patriotism in endeavouring to maintain the integrity of the race both as regards numbers and fitness.

"For it is very evident that, more than ever after the war, the future position and progress of England, as well as every other nation, will depend more and more on the character of the race, in the widest sense, both as regards physical and moral fitness. If, then, in addition to our high infantile mortality—which ought to be reduced by one-half, but with the continuation of which the public conscience tends to become blunted through familiarity—we are losing in the prime of manhood great numbers of the stock which the nation can ill afford to lose. Surely all questions bearing on the preservation of infant life at once become of greater and urgent importance."

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Latest Editions.

Medical Annual for 1915	1915	7	8
Swanzy's Diseases of the Eye	"	9	6
Ghosh's Hygiene & Public Health	"	4	0
Starling's Principles of Human Physiology	"	15	12
Lucas' Book of Prescriptions	"	4	14
Whitla's Materia Medica	"	6	12
Martindale's Extra Pharmacopoea 2 Vols	"	15	12
Ghoshe's Materia Medica	"	5	0
Medical Annual for 1914	1914	6	0
Indian Plants & Drugs by Dr. Nadkarni	"	4	0
Crove's Synopsis of Surgery	"	7	2
Rose & Carless's Surgery	"	15	12
Caird & Cathcart's Surgical Hand Book	"	6	8
Gould's Surgical Diagnosis	"	7	14
Savill's System of Clinical Medicine	"	18	12
Heath's (Pollard's) Minor Surgery and Bandaging	"	5	10
Hare's Diagnosis in the Office and at the Bedside	"	13	8
Taylor on Medicine	"	13	8
Riviere's Early Diagnosis of Tubercle	"	4	8
Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence for India	"	20	0
Williams' Minor Maladies	1913	3	12
Treve's Handbook of Surgical Operations	"	4	11
Hutchison's Diseases of Children ...	"	7	14
Muir & Ritche's Manuel of Bacteriology	"	7	14
Thomson & Miles' Manuel of Surgery 3 Vols	"	23	10
Yeo's Medical Treatment, 2 Vols. ...	"	18	12

GOPAL NARAYEN & Co.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

DEVONS BEAT LUSITANIANS.

Yesterday's was a very poor game with very little science, slow and remarkable for the very bad shooting of the Devons. They scarcely ever allowed the Lusitanians to press them, and fairly hemmed the civilian team in all the time. Playing three short, the losers made a plucky fight of it and often held their own in the use their opponents tried to make of their weight. Paes was back again at half and played a very good game, as did Faria in goal D'Souza at back and Freitas forward. Of the Devons, Horne had nothing to do and the backs had an easy time of it, Ford was good at half but frequently out of place, Hammett shewed up well at left wing, but the centres could make no use of his placing; Risdon's charging inclined to be illegal. They simply buzzed round the other goal, but missed some very soft chances and only put a goal in during each half.

In the first half Hendra put in early, and they led by that at the interval. The second moiety saw Risdon score from an easy position on Faria saving but out clearing a shot by Hammett.

Result:—
2/6 Devons:—2 goals.
Lusitanians:—Nil.
The teams were:—
2/6 Devons:—Horne, goal; Doidge and Hicks, backs; Padden Ford and Elliot, halves; Hammett, Powlesland, Risdon, Hendra and Friend, forwards.
Lusitanians:—Faria, goal; D'Souza, back; Figredo, Paes and D'Mello, halves; D'Sa, Freitas and N. D'Souza, forwards.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
R. G. A.	9	8	0	1	35	2	17
Medicals	10	7	2	1	21	6	15
Bombay Gymkhana.	8	6	1	1	33	6	13
Y. M. C. A.	9	5	2	2	11	10	12
6th Devons	11	4	5	2	14	18	10
Bengal United	9	2	6	1	9	20	5
Inst. Luso-Indiano.	9	1	7	1	3	23	3
Lusitanians	10	0	9	1	2	43	1

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

NEW ARTISTES AT THE GAIETY.

The Palace of Varieties had two packed houses last night for the change of programme which consists of a very clever dancer and Ragtime Comedian Leo Ganu, who brought the house down with rounds and rounds of applause. Miss Gwennie Gordon is a very charming soubrette with a most pleasing manner and voice and her songs caught on immediately. Miss Gordan is a very versatile artistes and with two such good attractions the Palace of Varieties should do good business this week. The pictures are up to the usual standard.

THE BACK BAY SWIMMING CLUB.

The "Bombay Ducks," as the members of this popular club are now called, held their weekly spoon swim on Sunday morning last and after a very keen and exciting contest Woodruffe won by a length from Breslauer and Lore and so won his first club spoon. This week the club gave another race to the younger boys who visit the baths and after a well handicapped race Henin junior won by a touch, Miranda and Cowper chasing him hard the last couple of yards. The young ducks who could only splash a width next had a chance for a richly engraved piece of silver and the winner turned up in Hoarsch, a dark horse. On Sunday morning next the Committee are having a couple of open races, a two-length scratch race open to all comers and an open diving competition. Members of the Army and Navy in Bombay are specially invited and the prizes will be miniature silver cups. The usual spoon swim will also be held, so a pleasant morning is anticipated. The races will commence about 10-30 a.m.

AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.

Kaivada Budh Saran, S. C. G. V., M. A. S., of Health Department, Dehra Dun, writes:

"I am very glad to certify that Dongre's Balamrit is the best and reliable thing for children to improve their general health and to keep their condition well."

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POONA BIG MEETING.

A GREAT GATHERING.

CRITON WINS THE TRIALS.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

Taking advantage of the public holiday yesterday, an immense concourse of people assembled at the Poona race-course to inaugurate the opening day of the Poona B'g Meeting. Bombay was not behind-hand in rendering its assistance at the great Deccan racing festival, two "specials" and the morning express being packed to their utmost capacity, and some time before the starting hour the booking of passengers had to be suspended. This unprecedented popularity of the Railway Company's enterprise has, I regret to say begun to show signs of being abused, and in case the authorities are not cognisant of the fact, I beg to bring it to their notice, in the hope that something will be done to suppress the evil. A number of early birds, aware of the great demand for accommodation the holiday would be responsible for, bought up tickets in the First-class Special at Rs. 15 and retailed them again at Rs. 25. And as there is a possibility of this manoeuvre being repeated, it would be well to devise a method to put the brake on before the practice becomes more general. It may be quite a legitimate speculation in other forms of enterprise, but in this case, I imagine the public would not object to some measures being adopted to suppress it.

Speaking personally, I thought the proceedings rather tamer than usual for such an auspicious event, and indeed, so far as I could see, the only thing to distinguish yesterday's racing from the ordinary extra meetings which have been held was, that the fields were very much smaller throughout and the interest in the sport less sustained. I, by no means, wish to imply that the meeting was not so successful as it might have been: on the contrary it was quite up to the usual standard of excellence, and merely suffered in this particular year, comparatively speaking, owing to the Extras which proceeded it being so exceptionally good. That is really all I wish to convey by what at the first blush might be construed into a left-handed compliment. And it is only fair to the Club's executive that they should know how much the generally improved racing conditions are being appreciated by the public. We cannot expect to have all the good things at once, but if the commendable reforms can only be persevered in by the Stewards exercising a little closer supervision over some of our volatile jockeys by keeping them more under disciplinary control, we shall soon be within hailing distance of a racing standard, which was beginning to be regarded in the light of a mere Utopian dream in Western India.

The racing commenced with the Yerrowda Plate, a hurdle race for horses, and it would be difficult to imagine a duller or more depressing affair to pick upon as an introductory interlude. The fact that Calcutta retains the tradition on the annual programmes, probably accounts for our Club doing likewise. It has been clear to the Western India Stewards for years that this class of event is a complete failure, and if they will for once in a way oblige by brushing away the hoary cobweb and utilising the good money devoted to the wretched farce to better advantage by substituting an arab event, I feel sure the innovation will be hugely appreciated by all race-goers. In the race yesterday, the issue was practically confined to two, Solution and Parkhill, the other three being playful accessories on which a few of the public gambled, on the off chance of the first named pair tumbling down. In the run home over the last hurdle Parkhill showed his superiority over Solution by winning comfortably, and that is all that can be reasonably said about it. Saxonite, one of the trimmings, appears to be as big a failure over sticks, as he has so far proved over the flat in this country. The other four competitors were being dried down when he put in an appearance from somewhere.

Criton, who at the weights was voted a racing moral for the Criterion Stakes, was a non-starter, having bigger game to hunt in the programme later on. In his absence a good deal of rummaging about took place to spot the prospective winner, opinions being fairly evenly divided amongst the residue: Lumination perhaps had the pull in public favour, but had to give way to Drill Mistress when the issue came up for decision, running a good and a strong second. I say "strong" advisedly, because I feel sure Messrs. Goculdas and Garda's mare would have won had she not tripped or chopped near the two-furlongs, losing lengths by the accident. An objection was lodged, but I had not time to enquire about the particulars before it was over-ruled, and there the matter ended.

The Dealers' New Plate, with Ajax withdrawn, excited more interest than I thought possible. On the form displayed at Bombay by Grey Master, and Black Hussar's cab-horse performance in the Shiraz Plate at the Fifth Extra, one might have been excused for considering the event a one-horse affair for General Obaidulla Khan's smart Grey. Far from it. Socrates, Arrow, Bruce and Black Hussar all found a fair measure of support. Grey Master won all right but, *mirabile dictu*, he had to put his best foot foremost to shake off Black Hussar's onslaught when the latter came at him down the straight, indicating that Mr. S. A. Wahed's Black has come on considerably since his last essay a few days earlier. Bruce was afforded the use of a beautiful pair of blinkers and looked quite handsome in them. Probably the spectre which has been given to haunting the bend worried. Mr. Heath and he has decided to adopt a wise precaution. I don't know what else they were intended to prevent Bruce catching sight of, unless it was to have the fact recorded in the racing calendar, a practice which I see is now being adopted on the Calcutta side.

I am not going to waste much time over the Trial Plate, because I was intensely disappointed with the display put up by Bachelor's Wedding and Cider, and as Kiltoi, a recent importation, only three parts fit by his appearance in the paddock, finished in front of them, it may be assumed that this valuable addition to Bence's lot has a great future before him by the time Calcutta comes round. Kiltoi has an excellent English record, but despite this fact one would have thought horses of Bachelor's Wedding and Cider's pretensions would have been able to account for him at such an early date in his Indian career with only a small pull in the weights. Criton's withdrawal from the Criterion was of course ominous, and being favoured with a very light weight coupled with his recent return to his pristine English form, made him much sought after in the betting. Orloff, was also very warmly supported and narrowly escaped winning, being beaten only by a narrow margin by Mr. R. R. S's candidate.

The Derby was very cleverly won by an effective combination of Mr. Goculdass's pair, Sparrow Hawk and Winchester, the latter acting as pace-maker for his more stolid companion. The precaution was scarcely necessary as it happened, thanks to Mr. Heath, who provided excellent material in Ajax "busting" along ahead of the field up to the bend and then "busting-up." It was a splendid race and Barrett only by a most determined effort succeeded in staving off a late challenge from Black Malik. Mr. Talib's unruly black got a bad start at the gate, and had he been more temperate and got off level with his field, the Poona Derby of 1915 might have been his. Majbu was not sighted in the race, and is apparently not fulfilling what he promised to develop at the last Bombay meeting.

I regret want of time prevents my commenting on Impecunious's splendid victory in the Newmarket Stakes, and Ace of Hearts' magnificent failure in the Moderate Plate. They both came as a surprise.

Details:—

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A Handicap Hurdle Race for Horses. Distance.—R. C. and distance over 7 flights.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's PARKHILL, 10-30. Hardy 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' SOLUTION, 11-2, Hoyt. 2
Mr. F. Crawford's BACHELOR'S KNOT, 10-2, Morrison 3
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Beg Mahomed's AIRMAN. 9-12, Scott 4
Also Ran.—Saxonite 10-2, Mr. Cannon.

The Race.—From a level start Airman and Solution took the first hurdle almost together, with Parkhill next. They ran in this order to the six furlongs where Parkhill displaced Solution, Saxonite tailed off. At the three furlongs Airman was done with and Parkhill led. In the straight over the last jump Solution challenged and made a good race of it, but could not get up, Parkhill winning by 2 lengths—2½—3.

Time.—3 min. 7 1/5 sec.

Totes Paid Win Rs. 38/8. Places Rs. 14/8 and Rs. 13/8.

THE CRITERION.—Winner, Rs. 2,000; second. Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. For Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over, since 31st March, 1913. W. A. & C. reduced 14lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1913, of a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Winners since the above date of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 or over, 4lbs.; of Rs. 8,000 or over, 7lbs.; in addition to the above penalties. Allowance.—Maidens 5lbs. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Mr. Homi P. Billimoria's DRILL MISTRESS. 8-3, Kaikhusroo 1
Messrs. Goculdass and Garda's LUMINATION. 8-7, Barrett 2
Mr. Kelso's MISS ROLLESTONE, 8-7, Lynch 3
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SEIGNEURIE. 9-5, Bowley 4
Also Ran.—Puss-in-Boots 9-1, Templeman.

The Race.—Lumination led out from Miss Rollestone and Drill Mistress. About the three furlongs Lumination fell back suddenly as if chopped or from a stumble and Miss Rollestone and Drill Mistress raced into the straight together, the latter after a good race winning by a head—¾—1.

Time.—1 min. 30 2/5 secs.

Totes Paid Win Rs. 46. Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 13.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. For Arabs imported direct from country of foaling on or since 1st July, 1914. W. A. reduced 7lbs. (Landing allowance clause in General Conditions does not apply.) Penalties.—Winners once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Winner of the Melton Plate or Second Dealers' Plate (Bombay 1915). 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs. Distance.—1¼ miles.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's GREY MASTER, 9-0, Bowley 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed's BLACK HUSSAR, 8-0, Buckley 2
Mr. J. Stewart's ARROW, 8-7, Barrett ... 3
Mr. Valijee Mocsajee's PERIM, 8-7, Zamil .. 4
Also Ran:—Socrates 9-0, Hardy; Bruce 8-6, Templeman.

The Race:—Socrates, Grey Master and Black Hussar were in the lead at the start. At the six furlongs Bruce improved a little. Nearing the turn Socrates fell back and a great race ensued down the straight between Grey Master and Black Hussar, the former winning by a length—1-4.

Time:—2 min. 25 3/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 24. Places Rs. 17-22.

THE TRIAL PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 1,000.—For Horses.—W. A. and C.—Allowances.—Horses which since 31st March, 1913, have not won flat race or races of an aggregate value of Rs. 17,000, 7lbs.; Rs. 12,000, 12lbs; Rs. 9,000, 16lbs; Rs. 4,000, 21lbs.—Distance.—1 mile.

Mr. R. R. S's CRITON, 7-0, Kaikhusroo ... 1
Mr. Heath's ORLOFF, 6d 8-1, Templeman 2
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's KILTOI, 8-11, Bowley 3
H. H. Raja Sir Ranbir Singh's JACAMAR, 7-10, Buckley 4

Also Ran:—Bachelor's Wedding 9-3, Firth; Cider 9-3 Barrett; Punt 9-3, Hardy; Le Soleil 8-5, Quinn Fire Finch 7-10 Hoyts.

The Race:—Fire Finch showed the way to Cider and Orloff, and after going a furlong Orloff moved up second. At the half-mile Orloff went to the front, Fire Finch was done with and Criton began to creep up. Round the turn Cider fell away and Criton challenged Orloff and won by a neck—1-neck.

Time:—1 min. 41 3/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 30/8. Places Rs. 14-12/8. 17/8.

THE POONA DERBY.—Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over previous to 1st January, 1915. W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st December, 1914, of a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over, or since 31st March, 1913, of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000 or over, 4lbs.; twice of race value Rs. 1,000 or over, or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 12lbs.; or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 or over, 16lbs. (Not accummulative.) Allowances.—Maidens, 4lbs.; Ponies, 14 hands and under, 4lbs.; Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1914, direct from country of foaling, 4lbs., in addition to any landing allowance. Distance—1½ miles. Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's

SPARROW HAWK, 9-9, Barrett 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's BLACK MALIK 8-3, Mujeed 2
Mr. R. Gahagan's SWEDEN 8-3, Zamil ... 3
Mr. R. R. S's KAYID 8-7, Firth 4

Also Ran.—Majbur 9-4, Kaikhusroo; Bhatty Chief 9-0, Trenoweth; Longboat 8-10, Bowley; Winchester 8-3, Aoyt; Mooltan 8-2, Pratt; Ajax 7-8, Buckley.

The Race.—Black Malik, after playing up and delaying the start, was left badly. Mooltan followed by Winchester were quickest away. At the ten furlongs Ajax went to the front with Winchester and Mooltan next. At the seven furlongs Sparrow Hawk moved up fourth. From the half-mile Mooltan and Ajax were racing with each other to keep the lead and by the time the turn was reached, both were beaten. In the straight Sparrow Hawk came through, followed closely by Swedea and Kayid. At the distance Black Malik made a great effort but could not get up to Sparrow Hawk who won by half a length—1—head.

Times 2 min. 52 1-5 secs.

Totes paid win 27¾8. Places 54/8, 43/8, 36.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second. Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Pitt's IMPECUNIOUS, 9-5. Hardy ... 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's PENSION, 8-9, Firth 2
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's AUBERY, 7-10. Buckley 3
Aga Cochick Shah's PARTIAL ECLIPSE, 7-10. Purtoosingh 4

Also Ran.—Lady Douglas 9-2. Templeman; Lord Robert 8-9, Barrett; Little Speed 8-5, Melsom; North 8-4, Harrison; Sophocles 8-3, Bowley; Adelaide II. 7-10. Hoyt; Kitty Kent 7-4, Lynch.

The Race.—Impecunious jumped off, followed by Pension and Aubrey and that was the end of the race. Impecunious winning easily by 2½ lengths—1—head. Pension was as usual unruly at the gate and delayed the start.

Time.—1 min. 16 secs.

Totes Paid. Win Rs. 94. Places Rs. 40/8 Rs. 73 and Rs. 87.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over previous to 1st January, 1915. 14 hands to carry 8st. 7lbs. W. I. Penalties.—Winners since 31st December, 1914, of a flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over, or since 31st March 1913, of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 4lbs; twice of race value Rs. 1,200 or over, or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 7lbs; oftener of race value Rs. 1,200 or over, or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,000 or over, 12lbs. (Not accumulative). Allowance—Maidens, 4lbs.—Distance.—7 furlongs.

Mr. Abdoola Faras's DURBAN, 8-11. Zamil 1
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's RUBY FISH, 7-8, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's WELLINGTON 8-3, Templeman 3
Mr. A. Nanjee's ACE OF HEARTS 9-1, Trenoweth 4

Also Ran:—Tamooz 8-7, Pratt; Zinfandel 8-7, Hazza.

The Race:—Ace of Hearts showed up slightly ahead of the rest bunched up. At the half-mile Durban went to the front and was feebly challenged in the straight by Ruby Fish on the rails and Wellington, winning comfortably by 3/4 length—2-1.

Time:—1 min. 40 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 63/8. Places 25-21/8.

SECOND MEETING : FIRST DAY.

To be run on Saturday, 18th September.

Final entries closed on Tuesday, 31st August

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

1st Entries 30, Second Entries 2.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Malayeb 13.1½ (aged).

Mr. Heath's b a h Night Hawk (5 years).

THE KHARAKWASLA PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 19, Second Entries 1.

Mr. A. H. Dadabhai's g a h British King, 13-3.

SECOND DAY.

To be run on Wednesday, 22nd September.

THE STEWARDS' PURSE.—Distance 1½ miles.

1st Entries 23, Second Entries Nil.

H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's b e m Little Speed (aged).

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

1st Entries 10, Second Entry 1.

H. H. Yuvaraja of Mysore's br eb m Tango III. (3 years).

H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's b eb h Coeur de Lion (5 years).

THE MEKRAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 40, Second Entries 7.

Mr. Pitt's b a h Monitor 14-0.

Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Red Cross 13.3½.

Mr. G. P. Stavrides' g a h Lord Satu 13.2¾.

H. H. Jam Sahib's g a h Biglig 14.0.

THIRD DAY.

To be run on Saturday, 25th September.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance R. C. and Distance.

1st Entries 24, Second Entries Nil.

H. H. Jam Sahib's br e g Punt (aged).

Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Double Chin 6 yrs.)

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

1st Entries 15, Second Entries 2.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's ch a h Nawabzada 14.0. (6 years).

Mr. E. N. Gahagan's g a h Sweden 13.3 (aged).

Mr. A. H. Dadabhai's g a h British King 13-3 (aged).

It is reported that the Punjab police raided the office of the "Glalic" a monthly journal issued from Kunjah in Gujrat District and took away all copies of a certain number of that journal containing an alleged obscene advertisement. The editor has been challaned on a charge of obscene writing.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

MAHOMEDAN TEAM SELECTED.

The Mahomedan Selection Committee met yesterday, when the following were selected to play for the Mahomedans against the Presidency in the Quadrangular cricket tournament on the 9th, 10th and 11th instant:—

(1) Mr. C. M. Ali (Capt.) (Bombay).
(2) Mr. S. A. Aziz (Bombay).
(3) Mr. Firoze Khan (Kashmere).
(4) Mr. Nazir Hussein (Amritsar).
(5) Mr. P. B. Erfani (Bombay).
(6) Mr. Piaraykhan (Jaipur).
(7) Mr. S. Mahmood (Bombay).
(8) Mr. Saleh Mahomedkhan (Kashmere)
(9) Mr. Syed Ebrahim (Bombay).
(10) Mr. K. A. Tamboowala (Bombay).
(11) Mr. Yusuf Beg (Poona).

Reserves: Messrs. S. U. Patel, S. A. Razak and M. H. Vishram.

Umpire: Mr. R. E. Mody.

Scorer: Mr. M. M. Ali.

The team is a fine combination, which should render a good account of itself. Ali is a tried skipper, who knows his men well, and is a good bat.

Aziz is a bowler of more than average ability and with Saleh Mahomedkhan will lead the attack.

Firozekhan is a first-class bat and is dangerous when well-set.

Nazir Hussein is a fine, punishing bat, who plays with an easy grace which reminds one of Major Mistry of Patiala.

Erfani, who will keep wicket, is an excellent stumper and a moderate bat.

Piaraykhan is a new-comer, whose inclusion greatly strengthens the Mahomedan combination.

S. Mahmood is a fairly good bat.

The genial Saleh Mahomedankhan is easily the best bowler on his side and the success or failure of the team will in the main depend on his individual performance.

Syed Ebrahim is a moderate bat.

Tamboowala is an all-round man.

Yusuf Beg, once the foremost bat among the Mahomedans, is not in his usual form just now but is still a good bat, worth his place in the team.

It will be seen that players from Aligarh—once the stronghold of Mahomedan cricket—are conspicuous by their absence.

HOW BALOO WAS KEPT OUT.

The decision of the Hindu Selection Committee to exclude Mr. P. Baloo from the team continues to be adversely criticised on all sides, and a wish is universally expressed that the decision should be revised and the great cricketer included in the team. The strong feeling that exists in the matter is evidenced by the very large number of angry protests that we continue to receive. We have published some of these letters but we have no room for more. In view, however, of the keen controversy which the decision of the Selection Committee has given rise to, it would not be out of place to recount the circumstances under which that decision was arrived at.

It would appear that Mr. Baloo was very cleverly manoeuvred out of the team. He had some inkling of the forces working against him but at the meeting of the Committee of which he is a member he was taken practically unawares. One of the members of the committee coolly asked him if he thought he was in form. This was naturally a very awkward question to ask of him, and, modest cricketer as he is, he very properly refrained from singing his own praises, and admitted he was not in his usual form, but added that if he were selected he would gladly lend his services in the interests of Hindu cricket. Now nobody will say that Baloo is quite the demon bowler that he once was, but it cannot be denied that he is still a fine bowler, who is worth his place in any representative eleven. The Committee had however apparently made up their mind to exclude him from the team, and he was consequently thrown out. Naturally this decision has been received with great and justifiable surprise by the supporters of Hindu cricket. Baloo has been the mainstay of Hindu cricket for more than a decade and a half and his services in the cause of Hindu cricket have been invaluable. By every right of ability, of seniority, and of the services rendered to his side—he should long ago have been appointed captain of the team. He has not only been denied that right but now he has been excluded from the team itself. It is not very difficult to imagine the straits to which the team is likely to be reduced in his absence, in the event of Chanda Rana failing to come off. Sempre is not in form and it would be absurd to class the rest of the Hindu bowlers as first-class. The Committee do not seem inclined to revise their decision, and the only thing which now remains to be done to prevent a repetition of the great blunder next year is to revise the constitution of the Committee itself.

MEHERHOMJI UNABLE TO PLAY.

The Parsi cricketing public will be sorry to learn that Mr. R. P. Meherhomji has hurt one of his fingers and he will consequently be unable to participate in the Quadrangular contest at Poona. He is one of the finest bats among the Parsis and his absence will be a distinct loss to the team. Mr. J. Elchidana, one of the reserves, has been selected to fill his place.

The Secretary of the Hindu College, Delhi, has announced that Rs. 15,000 have been collected as required by the University.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. V. PARSI GYM.

The return match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Parsi Gymkhana, which came off yesterday on the Kennedy Sea Face, resulted in a tame draw. Both the Gymkhanas had put strong batting sides in the field and the wicket was in perfect condition. The batting was however unenterprising on the whole. McCormack and Hurlbutt on the visitors' side and Driver and Kapadia for the Parsi Gymkhana were the only batsmen who did something substantial.

The Bombay Gymkhana, going in to bat first, made 158 for 8 wickets, when they delared their innings closed. The distinguishing feature of the visitors' innings was the fine batting display by McCormack who contributed 55 by faultless cricket. He made most of his runs by fine driving and some daring pulls to leg, his innings including five 4's. His partnership with Hampton added 69 for the sixth wicket. Hurlbutt played an useful innings of 45, which was however marred by a couple of easy chances.

The Parsi Gymkhana had made 99 runs for the loss of three wickets when time was called. Driver who contributed an unconquered innings of 42, played sterling cricket. He possesses fine defence, and his innings of which the chief hits were seven 4's was unmarred by a single chance. His work on the leg side was especially praiseworthy. Kapadia contributed an useful 40. The scores:

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

D. G. Hurlbutt c Kanga b Dr. Pavri	45
Sir F. L. Sprott c Driver b Kanga	8
E. F. Stileman c Chothia b Bulsara	10
H. L. Simms (Capt.) c Wadia b Dr. Pavri	2
K. H. McCormack b Kanga	55
G. D. Moore b Vatcha	4
H. V. Hampton c N. Pavri b Kanga	25
H. F. Hearson c N. Pavri b Kanga	7
C. G. Stileman not out	0
F. J. Clarke and M. Murray did not bat.	
Extras	2
Total (for 8 wickets)	158

PARSI GYMKHANA.

D. D. Driver not out	42
S. M. Chothia c Moore b Simms	6
A. H. Wadia b Clarke	2
D. K. Kapadia b C. G. Stileman	40
N. P. Pavri, Dr. H. D. Kanga, P. J. Chinoy N. B. Saklatwala, Dr. M. E. Pavri (Capt.), C. H. Bulsara and M. B. Vatcha did not bat.	
Extras	9
Total (for 3 wickets)	99

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Kanga	19	55	2	4
Vatcha	15	38	3	1
Bulsara	10	25	0	1
Dr. M. E. Pavri	13	29	3	2
Kapadia*	3	9	0	0

Parsi Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Clarke	11	12	5	1
Simms	10	37	2	1
Stileman (C. G.)	7	25	0	1
McCormack	3	16	0	0

*Bowled one no ball.

ISLAM GYMKHANA V. G. I. P. RAILWAY C.C

This match was played yesterday and resulted in a victory for the Islam Gymkhana by 111 runs.

The Scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

S. U. Patel l-b-w b Elavia	15
M. H. Vishram c Swaris b Shivram	23
S. A. Razak l-b-w b Swaris	8
S. Mahmood b Elavia	76
Firoze Khan c Vithal b Parekh	48
Nazir Husain c Vithal b Parekh	12
Saleh Mahomed Khan b Parekh	1
S. A. Aziz b Parekh	29
C. M. Ali (Capt.) not out	12
S. Ibrahim b Parekh	1
H. M. Anwar b Parekh	0
Extras	12
Total	238

G. I. P. RAILWAY C. C.

Smith b Saleh Mahomed	46
Vithal b Saleh Mahomed	5
Stanley b Saleh Mahomed	0
Shivram b Nazir Husain	5
Nagpurwala not out	23
Driver b Saleh Mahomed	0
Parekh b Aziz	6
Amre c and b Aziz	4
Elavia b Saleh Mahomed	9
A. R. Bustani b Saleh Mahomed	4
Kathoke b Firozekhan	12
Extras	12
Total	127

KUDAL-DESHASTHA GAUD BRAHMIN VIDDYA VRIDHI SAMAJ.

The 21st Annual Report of the above Samaj bears testimony to the fact that the Institution has been doing good work in the direction of promoting primary as well as higher and industrial education in the community by providing scholarships to poor and deserving students. The Samaj holds a permanent fund to the extent of Rs. 32,000 including the refund amount of about Rs. 12,000 lying with students. The annual income from the members together with interest of the Permanent Fund was nearly Rs. 1,900 last year and this item is steadily increasing every year. Almost the whole of this income is utilised in giving Scholarships. Up to the year under Report Rs. 14,500 have been paid to 92 students and in the current year there are 31 students benefiting from the Samaj. Female education is also well provided for, there being a large amount set apart for the purpose over which females have prior claims. But since only 3 females appear in the list of the recipients, the managing body, will, we hope, direct their efforts to bring home to the community the advantages of female education, so that more female students would come forward to take the benefit of the fund.

WHEN PEACE RETURNS.

MR. BONAR LAW ON COLONIES VOICE.

BRITAIN "DOING ITS SHARE."

Mr. Bonar Law, addressing at the Drill Hall, Folkestone, on Aug. 4, agathering of over a thousand officers of the 2nd Canadian Division and the Canadian Training Depot, Shorncliffe, paid a warm tribute to the lovalty and bravery of the Canadian troops, as well as well as of the Australian and New Zealand. Their presence and the object fo rwhich they had come, he said, was a symbol of what he believed to be the great issue to be decided by this war. That issue was whether in generations to come military despotism or free institutions were to prevail. For fifty years the German rulers had regarded peace or war as a question of profit or loss. It was in that spirit Germany had plunged the whole world into war. It was his hope that this war would make it impossible for one man or one group of men to plunge the world into war again. (Applause.) After a year of war the Germans were boasting that they had lost territory. They were mistaken. They had lost in German South-west Africa a territory as large as the whole of the German Empire, and lost it to the forces of a self-governing dominion—(applause),—and forces led by the Prime Minister of that dominion. The feeling of pride in that victory was increased enormously by the knowledge that the man who only fifteen years ago was in arms against this country was a man who had given his word to stand by the Empire, and was standing by it nobly to-day. (Applause.)

COLONIES AND PEACE TERMS.

After the war, he said, things would never be quite the same as before. Already, by an arrangement between the mother country and to self-governing dominions it was understood, when the time came for peace negotiations, that the dominion governments were to have a say in those negotiations. That marked a great step onwards, but it was only a step. It had long been his hope and was now his belief that as a result of this war the time would come when the whole of the self-governing dominions, in proportion to their population and resources, would share with the mother country in the duty and honour of governing the British Empire. (Applause.)

Speaking of the future Mr. Law said that the road might be steep and long, but the end was not in doubt, and that end was victory. The resources of the Allies, if they could be utilised, were greater than the resources of our enemies. The Germans' chance was to win quickly, but they had not won quickly, nor were they likely to win. (Applause.) What was happening in Russia? The Germans were driving the Russian army before them, not because of superiority in men either in numbers or quality, but because of superiority in preparation. Bnt that was not going to last for ever. Even as regards munitions, we in the United Kingdom had resources as great as the whole German empire, and every week, every month those resources would be more and more utilised until the superiority of Germany ceased, until the balance went the other way, and when the superiority of Germany ceased, then superiority not only in men but in material would tell. If he were to take stock he would say there was only one chance of victory for Germany, and that was a separate peace with one of the Allies. There was no chance at all of that. The Allies were pledged to make peace together and with pledges that were not scraps of paper.

ARE WE DOING OUR SHARE?

There had been criticism and a tendency to suggest that Great Britain was only playing at war and not doing its share. He did not think that fair. "I ask anyone," he said, "who holds that view to cast his mind back twelve months and consider what a year ago to-day whether he would have thought it possible for us to do and contrast that with what we have actually done." (Applause.) The fleet had not failed us, and command of the sea had been obtained with strict regard to the rights of neutral countries in spite of German submarines. The percentage of loss of our ships was less than those lost during our struggle with Napoleon. He could say that as the war went on we should increase and our enemies would decrease. When we considered what we had done we had nothing to be ashamed of. This was a war that could not be carried on on the limited liability principle. We were in it and had got to stick it, and we should. We had got to win the war, and in order to do that we must risk every man and every shilling we possessed. We had our full share of staying powers, and it was not going to fail us now. (Applause.)

THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT DISCONTENTS.

"These words, taken from Burke's 'Reflections,' may well be applied to certain newspapers and politicians of to-day," says a Canadian correspondent of the "Morning Post."

"'Because half-a-dozen grasshoppers under a fern make the field ring with their importunate chink, whilst thousands of great cattle, reposed beneath the shadow of the British oak, chew the cud and are silent, pray do not imagine that those who make the noise are the only inhabitants of the field; that, of course, they are many in number or that, after all, they are other than the little meagre, shrivelled, hopping, though loud and troublesome insects of the hour.'"

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, September 3, 1915.

INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE MELTING POT.

Bethmann von Hollweg has won a distinct victory over von Tirpitz, and Count Bernstorff has now officially informed the United States Government that German submarines will in future give warning to passenger vessels before sinking them. This means, we imagine, in practical effect that, in future, if Germany keeps to her word, which is, of course, always very doubtful, the liners will be left alone, because no submarine, if she were going to deal with a liner honestly under this arrangement, could afford to wait while the crew and passengers got into the boats. But presumably the campaign as regards cargo boats, trawlers, etc., will be carried on as before, and this makes it doubtful whether the United States Government will be able to accept Count Bernstorff's assurance as a settlement of the matter, seeing that there will still remain a risk that, if the crews of cargo boats are not to be sacrosanct like the passengers of liners, the lives of American citizens will be yet liable to be lost by unjustifiable breaches of international law. But Berlin, no doubt, thinks that the limited assurance given by Count Bernstorff will suffice to pacify for the time being American feeling, which was really at last beginning to display symptoms which spelled danger.

Of course Germany's undertaking merely to give time to the passengers of liners to get into boats ought to be flung back in her face by any self-respecting government, honestly anxious to preserve intact the inviolability of international law and the principles of humanity. But President Wilson's Government occupy a somewhat anomalous position in this matter, partly, it may be admitted, owing to circumstances which they naturally find it difficult to control, but to a greater extent, owing to the weakness of the policy they have pursued hitherto in dealing with it, and the inconsistencies displayed from time to time in their communications to the German Government. For instance, in regard to this very matter of the sinking of liners, President Wilson's Government has taken two distinctly contradictory attitudes. International law requires that every merchant vessel which falls to the mercy of a belligerent warship must have a prize crew placed on board and be taken to the nearest port of the belligerent country, for it there to be decided by a prize court whether or no she is a lawful prize of war. That is the attitude which President Wilson's Government at first took up. And in one of the earlier notes which were sent from Washington to Berlin, it was most emphatically laid down that the conduct of Germany's submarine campaign had clearly indicated that it was impossible to carry on such methods of warfare in accord with the accepted practices of warfare, because, as the Note pointed out, it is practically impossible for officers of a submarine to visit a merchantman at sea, examine her papers and cargo, and make her a prize, and "if they cannot put a prize crew on board they cannot sink her without leaving the crew and all on board to the mercy of the sea in small boats." That is clear and unequivocal, and unanswerable; and, if President Wilson had never departed from it, it would make Count Bernstorff's kindly offer in future to place crews and passengers at the mercy of the sea in small boats a mere impertinence. But, unfortunately, in a subsequent Note President Wilson for some extraordinary reason went back on the whole position as laid down before, and based on the fact, that in various instances the crews of certain vessels had been given time to take to the boats, a statement to the effect that these incidents had shown that it was possible and practicable to carry on submarine warfare against merchant vessels in accordance with the accepted practices of regulated warfare. And the President added the egregious statement that "the whole world had looked with interest and increasing satisfaction" at the demonstration of that possibility by Germany's naval commanders. President Wilson is now faced with the cheerful prospect of being taken at his word, and he and the American public would, if Count Bernstorff's undertaking meant anything at all, have ample opportunity of looking with the rest of the world at the crews and passengers of merchant vessels, including American citizens, being placed at the mercy of the sea in small boats. Fortunately for them, however, we do not believe that American patience is likely to suffer the test of the application of this novel theory in the conduct of naval warfare. In the first place, because, as we have pointed out already, a submarine campaign on these lines would be attended with too much risk to make it practicable. That, it is evident, was found out by Germany's naval commanders during the brief period that they were engaged in carrying out a demonstration which excited the admiration of President Wilson and, as a natural corollary, that of the whole world. And in the second place Germany has played the fool with the American public to such an amazing extent that we think the point has been really reached at which any more disasters involving the cynical destruction of the lives of American citizens, would cause a definite breach of friendly relations; and the fate of the first boat-load of American citizens which found that the mercy of the seas meant a watery grave, would probably provoke this breach.

We are inclined to think, therefore, that the submarine campaign, so far as passenger ships are concerned, is over. It has brought Germany nothing but dishonour, opprobrium and disgrace. It has cast a stigma on her Navy which can never be removed throughout the ages, and it has brought her no sort of political or military advantages whatsoever, while her opponents have nothing to regret about it but the lamentable and criminal waste of innocent lives. But what we have to view with concern is that the weak and inconsistent policy pursued by the American Government throughout the whole of this painful matter has more or less thrown the international law of the sea, built up through generations and gradually moulded by custom and international discussion into a code whose object was that war on the High Seas should be conducted so far as possible on principles of humanity and justice, with due respect for the rights of private property, the trade of neutrals and protection of the lives of non-combatants, into the melting pot; while pretensions have been raised and have not been effectively refuted by neutrals,—in whose keeping at such a time the protection of international law is a solemn trust,—which violate all the principles which it has been sought to preserve in the past. We think that this must be more gravely realised in the United States now than anywhere else, for it was upon that country, as the most powerful of all the neutrals, that the responsibility most heavily lay. Had President Wilson's Government, in the beginning of this matter, adopted a firm and uncompromising attitude, they would have preserved the respect of the world, which they have now largely lost, they would have been saved from the position of embarassment in which they now find themselves, and they would have made a stand for those principles of humanity and civilsation which they profess to have so strongly at heart. We, in the British Empire, can speak with a sufficient degree of disinterest in this matter, because it has been recognised, we think, from the very beginning,—at any rate we have never said anything else in these columns,—that the German submarine campaign was foredoomed to failure. That it has failed in all the objects for which it was inaugurated is now admitted even by German naval experts and Grand Admiral von Tirpitz is probably its only remaining adovocate! But it has succeeded unfortunately, like so many other plans of Germany that have gone astray in their real objects, in setting back the clock of civilisation.

A DISAPPOINTING PRESS NOTE.

The recent Press Note extending the right to elect their own presidents to municipalities with a municipal commissioner is a disappointing sequel to the debate on the subject which took place at the last meeting of the Legislative Council at Poona. It will be remembered that the Hon. Mr. Patel had on the agenda a resolution requesting Government to direct that every president of a city municipality in the Presidency should be elected by such municipality. When His Excellency called upon Mr. Patel to move his Resolution, Sir Parbhashanker Pattani, on behalf of Government, informed the Council that Government were willing to accept the Resolution with some verbal alteration and assured the Council that when Government said they were in sympathy they were really so. Mr. Patel, however, was not satisfied with that assurance and moved his Resolution. After he had concluded his speech His Excellency said: "We are prepared, as my hon. colleague has already informed the Council, at once to apply my hon. friend's, suggestion to those municipalities which have a municipal commissioner and will make the necessary enquiries in order to decide whether it is possible still further to extend the elective principle to presidents of other municipalities. I would therefore urge my hon. friend to accept the Resolution in the amended form that we propose, and if, in the future, he considers the action we have taken unsatisfactory he has full power to raise the question at a future meeting of the Council. To this Mr. Patel said, "Your Excellency on a previous occasion told me not to rely too much on Government." Lord Willingdon said he hoped the hon. member was not referring to a private conversation and Mr. Patel replied: "No, I refer to what your Excellency told me in this Council. I am asked to rely on Government and accept the Resolution in the amended form and I do accept it in the amended form." Lord Willingdon then said:—"The hon. member has put a great responsibility upon me and I hope he will find his confidence justified."

Considering the circumstances under which the amendment to the Resolution was accepted, one would have expected that it would not be long before Government took steps to ensure that in future all city municipalities in the Presidency would be allowed to elect their own presidents. The recent Press Note, however, restricts this right to those municipalities only which have a municipal commissioner, a restriction which implies a continuance of distrust on the part of Government of city municipalities and an intention to keep them under official tutelage, which we take it, it was the very object of Mr. Patel's resolution to remove. It is true that the only definite promise made by the Governor and Sir P. D. Pattani on behalf of Government was in regard to municipalities with a municipal commissioner, but it was precisely because that promise was not satisfactory and only a very partial fulfilment of the object which Mr. Patel had in view, that he refused to accept at first the verbal amendment of his resolution after Sir P. D. Pattani's statement. It was only after His Excellency had intervened and had undertaken that Government would make inquiries with a view to ascertain whether it was possible to extend the right to other municipalities, that Mr. Patel accepted the Government amendment, an acceptance which His Excellency said placed a great responsibility upon him. It may be, of course, that the enquiries of Government in regard to the question of the other municipalities are proceeding and we trust that such is the case. But we cannot understand why there should be need for any very extensive inquiries in this matter. It should be very easy to settle, especially having regard to the expressed desire of Government to stimulate the progress of municipal self-government.

Frankly we do not see the necessity for any enquiry at all, for if the extension of local self-government in this Presidency is to have any meaning at all it seems to us an absurd contention that any town or city municipality should not be trusted to elect its own president. We are quite sure that until in matters of this kind the Government make up their minds to proceed on certain definite principles of a liberal character, undisturbed by ulterior motives or extraneous considerations, progress in the development of that healthy public spirit in the conduct of local affairs, which Government are so anxious to bring about, will continue to be as slow during the next thirty years as it has been since Lord Ripon made his great effort to found a genuine system of associating the people with the conduct of their own domestic concerns on autonomous lines. We say deliberately that local self-government will never thrive in this country until local bodies are fully freed from the tutelage and interference of local officials, to which they have been so unduly subjected in the past. The control which it is necessary to exercise over municipal bodies, both urban and rural, should be based on certain definite regulations and should come from the central provincial authority itself and not from local officialdom, which is so prone to be actuated by the smaller considerations arising locally, to resent any sort of refusal on the part of local bodies to go the way that officialdom dictates, both in large and small matters, and to become associated to an undesirable extent with those local political controversies and petty disputes from which they should be quite aloof.

Notes of the Day.

The Health of the City.

The health conditions in Bombay last week did not differ materially from those that prevailed in the week before, the total mortality registered being 457 as against 460 recorded previously. The death-rate amounted to 24.26, which was considerably lower than both the figure (23.32) of the corresponding period of last year and the past quinquennial mean (31.06). Last week plague registered nine attacks and eight deaths, being two attacks and three deaths more than in the previous week. In the corresponding week of last year the mortality from plague amounted to fourteen. Small-pox, during the week declined to five attacks and two deaths, while cholera was completely absent. Enteric, after a somewhat alarming and sudden rise, appears to be, fortunately, subsiding, the mortality declining from eight to three. The mortality from the other principal diseases occurred as under: phthisis, including tubercle of lung, 25, other tubercular affections, two, diseases of the respiratory system 104, diseases of the nervous system 23, diseases of the digestive system, 22, debility and anaemia 57 and old age 14. There were two cases of drowning and 10 of fatal injuries. The number of live-births registered was 396, while 39 still-births and eight premature births were also reported.

Don't Betray the Men in the Trenches.

One of the most stimulating platform orators in the recruiting campaigns has been Mr. Will Crooks. Now that the effort to persuade young men to join the new armies can be relaxed to a certain extent, Mr. Crooks is directing his oratorical energies towards the munition workers. Recently he returned from a tour of the British Front in France and Flanders, having visited in the course of his tour 22 camps, and immediately set out on a platform campaign during which he has made a series of heartening speeches to the workers. "Don't betray the men in the trenches," is the text of his oratory. At Newcastle, in Mail week, he said:

When you are tired think of those at the front depending on you. A comforting thought it will be if when you read of a trenchful of men mown down you reflect that a little extra effort on your part might have saved them, your brothers. We are up against a monster who stops at nothing, poisonous gas, liquid fire and every damnable and wicked thing he can lay his hands on. We are going to get level with him, but it will be no easy job and there must be no question of personal gain. When we get the supplies we have the Germans hacked to a frazzle. Never forget Neuve Chapelle. We had that place easily. When our ammunition gave out our brave lads went down singing "God Save the King." As all are shareholders in our great trouble let all be shareholders in the victory. The war began in Germany. It is going to finish there.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins.

The president of the public meeting, which was held in Calcutta on Monday to consider the steps to be taken to erect a permanent memorial to Sir Lawrence Jenkins, said that since Lord Ripon left India 30 years ago no administrator or judge had earned to such an extent the gratitude and affection of the people as the retiring Chief Justice of Bengal has done. No greater compliment than this could be paid to any public man who has served India. The keynote of Sir Lawrence Jenkins' popularity,—which, as Dr. Rash Behari Ghose rightly pointed out, was not the vulgar popularity sought by a good many people,—is not only his sterling independence as a judge and his courtesy and amiability as an English gentleman, but also his solicitude for the liberty of the people. We in Bombay have especial reason to endorse all that was said by eminent men in Bengal on Monday in appreciation of the services of this great and good Judge, and any movement for erecting a permanent memorial to him should receive active and generous support here. But a more lasting memorial than that of bronze or stone to such distinguished Englishmen who have served this country is the feeling of gratitude and affection with which coming generations of Indians will remember and bless their names.

The Calcutta Municipal Bill.

According to a Calcutta telegram, the Government of India have given their general approval to the draft Calcutta Municipal Bill. The details of this measure will, of course, not be known definitely until it is introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council. But as previously announced its constitution is understood to be based upon the Bombay model with a non-official President. The Bill, it is satisfactory to note, so far gives effect to the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission. But it is regrettable, that the novel and undesirable feature in the draft Bill, proposed by the Bengal Government, setting up separate electorates for Mahomedans, has not been vetoed by the Imperial Government. This, as we said on a previous occasion, is a retrogade step especially as the Municipality of Bombay has managed quite well without such special representation and its success has, on the other hand, been not a little due to the fact that in this city opportunity is given to all communities to elect their representatives in common. It is deplorable that the Government of Lord Hardinge should not have given effect to the desire felt by all progressive people,—whether Hindu or Mahomedan,—that separate electorates should disappear as soon as possible.

The Dairying Committee.

In view of the increasing attention that is being paid to the problem of milk supply, it is interesting to note that a meeting of the Dairying Committee has been arranged to be held in the office of the Director of Agriculture on the 7th of this month. The meeting will be open to members of the public who are interested in the subject and the Committee will be glad to hear the views of anyone present upon matters with regard to which he has experience. In this connection Mr. Keatinge, the Director of Agriculture, has prepared a few notes which would admirably serve as a basis of any useful discussion. Mr. Keatinge begins by pointing out that the importance of the supply of milk and milk products and the problems connected therewith may be considered from the sanitary, economic, and physical points of view. It is mainly from the sanitary point of view that the subject has received so much attention in Europe and America with the result that efforts there have been directed to secure that the milk brought into large towns shall be up to a certain standard of purity. The physical problems are mainly concerned with questions of breeding, feeding, housing and tending cattle and the transportation, storage and treatment of milk.

The Consumer's Point of View.

Mr. Keatinge, however, has rightly decided to consider the whole question from two different points of view—that of the consumer as well as of the producer. Under the former will come sanitary considerations, while the physical considerations will be included under the second, and the economic considerations under both heads. The important points from the consumer's point of view will refer to the extent of the effective demand for milk in Indian cities and the uses to which milk is put, the proportions in which the city supply of milk is produced inside and outside cities, the desirability or otherwise of excluding milk cattle from city limits and the practicability of insisting on a standard of purity. From the producer's point of view it will have to be considered to what extent milk supply for cities can be made more profitable by better breeding, feeding, housing and tending of cattle; how far profitable results can be obtained by dairying on a large scale by individuals or companies, by co-operative societies, or by location of *gaolis* in one spot.

The Housing Problem.

We have often emphasized the urgency and importance of immediate organized efforts to tackle the problem of properly housing the working classes of Bombay. Much can be done to provide better housing for the poor along the lines indicated in the admirable note by Mr. Mirams with its practical suggestions, which was read at the meeting of the Housing Association on Monday. The scheme which he proposed is based on recognition of the fact that to enable the private owners to provide suitable houses for the poorer classes an economic rent must be available, and that to induce the people to leave their over-crowded tenements they must be offered cheaper living conditions as well as a more healthy environment. Such a scheme was worked in England on strictly business principles by social workers like Mrs. Octavia Hill with good results for the poor and with reasonable profits for the owners. There is no reason why a scheme like this should not succeed in a city like Bombay, with its multitude of rich houseowners. What is required is that a few houseowners who are content with moderate profits on their investments and are desirous that the poor should have proper social amenities provided for them, should be ready to undertake this necessary work. But the Municipality, the millowners, and other big employers should take the initiative.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ROUMANIA TO JOIN ALLIES.

TORNADO OF FIRE IN WEST.

RUSSIANS ADVANCING ON THE VILNA.

PIRATES TO WARN PASSENGER VESSELS.

A Bucharest correspondent reports that Germany's declaration of war with Roumania is imminent and hostilities may precede the declaration.

An incessant rain of shells has been falling for the last four days on the German front in the west, which has been swept by a tornado of fire day and night. The enemy cowering in trenches have not attempted for days past to show themselves.

The Russians continue to advance on the right bank of the Vilna. The fighting between the rivers Niemen and Vilna maintains its desperate character. The Russians retreating in Galicia hold the German onslaughts, inflicting heavy losses. The total prisoners captured exceed 100 officers and 7,000 men.

A financial statement submitted to the Duma says that the Government has already borrowed 600 millions sterling. The Minister stated that it would continue the war to a victorious end without fear as to the enormous expense. Russia was sufficiently industrious and rich to ensure the payment of her debts.

The Russians recently gained another victory in the Caucasus, taking 5,213 Turkish prisoners and vast booty.

Count Bernstorff, acting on instructions from Berlin, has notified Mr. Lansing that Germany accepts the American principle that passenger liners must be warned before an attack is made by a submarine.

The occupation of the town of Gaschaka in the Cameroons by the Allies' forces is reported.

The famous French airman Pegoud has been shot dead at a height of 6,000 feet.

HIGH COST OF LIVING IN GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 1.

The German economist Richard Calwer estimates that the cost of living in Germany in June was 48 per cent higher than in June 191[illegible].

PARTICIPATION OF ROUMANIA IMMINENT.

GERMAN FRONT IN WEST SWEPT BY A TORNADO OF FIRE.

ROUMANIA AND TEUTON POWERS.

DECLARATION OF WAR IMMINENT.

HOSTILITIES MAY PRECEDE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

While some writers continue to believe that the concentration of Teutonic troops on the Balkan frontier is political and not military, a Sofia telegram received in Rome states that the Teuton Powers have sent an ultimatum to Roumania concerning the passage of munitions.

The Geneva "Tribune's" Bucharest correspondent states that the declaration of war with Roumania is imminent and hostilities may possibly precede the declaration.

ROUMANIAN OFFICERS IN SWITZERLAND RECALLED.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

The London correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" states:—London, Aug. 30.

The "I Secolos" correspondent at Zurich states that the Roumanian officers in Switzerland were recalled on the 25th August. Those unable to start in three days were ordered to take the Brindisi route.

BRITISH EXCHANGE IN NEW YORK.

REPORT OF A FRESH FALL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

There has been a fresh heavy fall of the British exchange in New York, but it is believed that a plan has already been elaborated which will speedily remedy the situation.

VANDALS OR PROTECTORS OF MONUMENTS?

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The Exchange Company's Amsterdam correspondent states that the German Society for the Protection and Preservation of Monuments has just held its session in Brussels, Baron von Bissing presiding. A number of speakers thanked the German military authorities for the care the German Army had taken of the Belgian, French and Galician monuments. The function ended with an excursion to Louvain, Malines, Lierre, and Antwerp.

ACCIDENT TO PRINCE RANJI.

SHOT IN FACE WHILE GROUSE SHOOTING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Prince Ranjitsinhji, while grouse shooting near Scarborough on a few days' leave from the front, was accidentally shot in the face.

His injuries are more painful than serious and he has been removed to Leeds for treatment.

He is now under the care of an eye specialist.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

Friedrichstadt.—In Russia, 50 miles east of Mitau.

Zloczow.—In Galicia, 36 miles east of Lemberg.

Zborow.—In Galicia, near Zloczow.

Dvinsk.—In Russia, 100 miles S.E., of Riga.

Vilna.—In Russia, 430 miles S.W., of Petrograd.

Grodno.—In Poland, 40 miles north-east of Bialystok.

Riga.—In Russia, on the Dwina, 350 miles S.W. of Petrograd.

Brestlitovsk.—In Poland, 110 miles east of Warsaw.

ALLIES BOMBARDING GERMAN FRONT.

INCESSANT RAIN OF SHELLS.

GERMANS COWERING IN TRENCHES.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PARIS, Sept. 1.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the incessant rain of shells on the German front in the West, which have been swept by a tornado of fire day and night. Trenches, shelters, cantonments and depots have been plastered with shells. The bombardment has been unique in duration and intensity. The Germans cowering in trenches have not attempted for days past to show themselves.

NUMEROUS ARTILLERY ACTIONS.

GERMAN USE OF POISONOUS SHELLS.

PARIS, Sept. 1.

There have been numerous artillery actions throughout the night.

A communiqué says that the Germans in the Vosges carried on the bombardment with poison shells and then violently attacked Linge and Schratzmaenele. We maintained our positions. In the evening a second fierce night attack was likewise repulsed.

CONTINUED ARTILLERY DUELS.

PARIS, Sept. 2.

A communiqué reports continued artillery duels, particularly north of Arras.

The French artillery efficaceously bombarded the enemy trenches on the Aisne and in Champagne.

The Germans in Argonne repeatedly bombarded the French positions, using guns and bomb throwers of all sizes, but all were silenced.

Our aeroplanes bombarded, on the night of August 28, German estatablishments at Ostende and Middlekerke, and the station at Thourout.

Enemy aeroplanes bombarded Luneville, killing some civilians.

MEASURES EOR WINTER CAMPAIGN.

PARIS, Sept. 1.

M. Millerand has returned from a visit to the Front where he consulted with the generals with reference to measures with a view to the Winter campaign.

GERMAN EQUIPMENT DIFFICULTIES.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

A "Civil and Miilitary Gazettte" cable says:—

It is confirmed from French sources that the Germans have a little more than 3,000,000 men under arms who are suffering from the equipment difficulties.

GERMANY'S DWINDLING RESERVES.

AGELIMIT RAISED TO 54.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 1.

It is learnt from a trustworthy frontier source that the Reichtag's recent alterations in the national service law, which German papers are forbidden to disclose, are really the most important measure of the whole war, and will increase the age-limit to 54.

The authorities are calling up all men who have been hitherto completely refused for physical reasons.

BELGIAN ARMY.

WONDERFUL EFFICIENCY.

LE HAVRE, Sept. 1.

The Belgian army to-day is in a wonderful state of efficiency.

It is well supplied with arms and ammunition, and is equipped with new khaki uniforms and is ready for anything.

All unmarried Belgians up to twenty-five have been called up, and the later, perhaps those to thirty-five.

AUSTRALIAN WAR LOAN.

NEARLY 10 MILLIONS SUBSCRIBED TO FIRST INSTALMENT.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 1.

Mr. Fisher announced to-day that nearly 10 millions had been subscribed to the first instalment of the loan. The Government would give allotment of the whole amount.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON VILNA.

ENEMY'S HEAVY LOSSES IN GALICIA.

7,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PETROGRAD, Sept. 2.

A communiqué says the enemy has been inactive on the Riga-Dvinsk front, except at Friedrichstadt, were the situation is practically unchanged.

The Russians continue to advance on the right bank of the Vilna. They captured on August 30, four machine guns.

The fighting between the rivers Niemen and Vilna maintains its desperate character. A Russian regiment was surrounded but cut a way out and annihilated a German battalion.

The Russians west of Grodno repulsed repeated attacks.

The Russians retreating in Galicia hold the German onslaughts, inflicting heavy losses.

The total Austro-German prisoners exceed a hundred officers and seven thousand men, of whom one third are Germans.

The enemy on August 30 and 31 delivered furious attacks in the Zbaroff and Strypa region, but were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

The fighting was particularly violent at Butchatch, where we repulsed numerous attacks with rifle fire and bayonet.

The enemy retired at some points, unable to sustain a prolonged hand to hand fighting and leaving prisoners.

POTENCY OF RUSSIAN COUNTER-STROKES.

COMMANDERS' CONSUMMATE SKILL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Last night's Petrograd commniqué coupled with yesterday's Berlin admissions showing that the Austro-German offensive in Galicia has been severely checked, and the situation on other parts of the front, testify to the potency of Russian counter-strokes.

The Russian communiqué comes on the heels of a boastful German semi-official statement announcing that the fleeing Russians are about to be divided into three sections and cut off one from another by German wedges, that the captures of prisoners will possibly rise from mere thousands to hundreds of thousands, with the capture of a large Russian army, but the skill of the Russian commanders in maintaining their armies intact, avoiding risks, and awaiting every opportunity of delivering smashing blows, seems as consummate as ever.

FRESH RUSSIAN VICTORY IN THE CAUCASUS.

CAPTURE OF VAST BOOTY.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Russians recently gained a victory in the Caucasus which was accompanied by the capture of vast booty.

A communiqué records that 5,213 Turkish prisoners were taken and also twelve guns, sixteen machine-guns and quantities of ammunition.

RUSSIAN WAR LOAN.

PAYMENT OF DEBTS ENSURED.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 1.

A financial statement submitted to the Duma emphasises the great war obligations. The Government has already borrowed six hundred millions sterling.

The Minister said that perhaps in future it would borrow a larger sum, but it would continue the war to a victorious end without fear as to the enormous expense. (Loud cheers throughout the House.)

Russia was sufficiently industrious and rich to ensure the payment of her debts. Russia had never for a moment delayed paying her creditors. (Cheers.)

LOAN IN FOREIGN MARKET PROBABLE.

He predicted that besides the internal loan there was the probability of an important loan in the foreign markets. Russia had the greatest reserve of gold in the world and held the greatest cover in gold for paper money except perhaps Great Britain.

RUSSIAN BANKERS IN WARSAW.

ARRESTED FOR REFUSINE TO ACCEPT GERMAN PROMISSORY NOTES.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The threat made by the Governor of Warsaw has been quickly put into execution.

Thirty Russian bankers have been arrested for refusing to accept German promissory notes and have been sent to concentration camps in Germany.

GERMAN ACCEPTANCE OF AMERICAN PRINCIPLE

PASSENGER LINERS TO BE WARNED.

NOTE TO AMERICAN SECRETARY.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.

Count Bernstorff, acting on instructions from Berlin, has notified Mr. Lansing that Germany accepts the American principle that passenger liners must be warned before an attack is made by a submarine.

COTTON FOR NORWAY.

NORWEGIAN SPINNERS' AGREEMENT.

CHRISTIANIA, Sept. 1.

The delegates of the Norwegian cotton-spinners sent to London a telegram that the arrangements point to the conclusion of an agreement for the importation of cotton into Norway despite the declaration of cotton as contraband.

THE BELGIAN GREY BOOK.

MINISTER'S REVELATIONS.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 2.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London, Sept. 1:—

The "Daily Chronicle" has published extracts from the New Belgiam Grey Book showing that the Belgian Minister at Berlin wrote to his Government on the 26th July the opinion that the ultimatum to Serbia was a coup prepared in Berlin and executed by Vienna, the real intention being to deal a mortal blow to France and Russia in the hope that England would remain neutral.

WAR WITH FRANCE AND RUSSIA WAS INEVITABLE.

The writer added:—

"The German General Staff succeeded in convincing the Kaiser that war with France and Russia was inevitable and that the moment was favourable to Germany, who had completed the military reforms of 1912 but was unable indefinitely to maintain the armaments-race, the war levy having shown the limit of her national wealth. Russia lacked railways and France big guns, the very arm that seemingly decides the fate of future battles. England was paralysed by internal dissensions over the Irish quarrel."

A PERFECT ACCORD.

The writer deduced from the simultaneous refusal of Berlin and Vienna to prolong the period allowed to Serbia, a perfect accord between the two Teutonic Governments of the desire of Berlin and Vienna for immediate hostilities and concluded "the prospect of a European war has not made them hesitate an instant, even if the desire to unchain it has not been the motive of their conduct."

"NAILED GERMAN LIE TO COUNTER."

CONGRATULATIONS TO SIR E. GREY.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Sir Edward Grey's exposure of Berlin's methods is considered to have finally nailed the German lie to the counter.

The papers congratulate Sir Edward Grey on his skilful avoidance of the German trap.

Sir Edward Grey has once more proved that the German object was not to secure peace in Europe but to give Germany a free hand.

JAPAN AND THE ALLIES.

BARON HAYASHI ON THE COMPACT.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Baron Hayashi, Japanese Ambassador in Rome, in an interview in Paris said:

"Since August 23 of last year, when we commenced hostilities, we have not ceased, in the role assigned to us, to co-operate with our allies. I am unable to enlarge on the subject, but the world will be considerably astonished when it is known what we have done, what we are doing and what we shall do.

"Our Russian allies are our nearest neighbours and we can, therefore, be most useful to them.

"The most ardent desire of Japan is to assist every day more closely in the sacred cause of civilisation.

ALLIES' SUCCESS IN CAMEROONS.

OCCUPATION OF GASCHAKA.

ENEMY FORCED TO RETREAT.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The Press Bureau announces that the Government of Nigeria reports the occupation of the town of Gaschaka in the Cameroons. Our forces also on August 29th surprised a neighbouring enemy position and the enemy were forced to retreat.

FIVE NEW V. C.'S.

CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Sept. 1.

The "London Gazette" publishes the following awards of Victoria Crosses, all for conspicuous bravery and devotion to duty:—

A GALLANT LEADER.

Major G. G. Wheeler, 7th. Hariana Lancers, at Shaiba, Mesopotamia, on April 12th, asked permission to take his squadron and attempt to capture a flag, which was the centre-point of a group of enemy. He advanced and attacked the enemy's infantry with lance, doing considerable execution, and then retired, while the enemy swarmed from the hidden ground and formed an excellent target for horse artillery. Next day Wheeler led his squadron to attack north of a mound. He was seen far ahead riding single-handed straight for the enemy's standard. This gallant officer was killed on the mound.

TRENCH RECAPTURED BY INSPIRING EXAMPLE

Captain G. R. O'Sullivan, First Inniskilling Fusiliers, south-west of Krithia, Gallipoli, on the night of July 1st, when it was essential that a portion of a trench should be regained, although not belonging to troops at this point, volunteered to lead a party of bomb throwers. He advanced into the open under very heavy fire, and in order to throw bombs with greater effect, mounted the parapet where he was completely exposed to the fire of enemy. Eventually he was wounded, but not before his inspiring example had led his party to recapture the trench. Also on the night of June 18, Captain O'Sullivan saved a critical situation in the same locality by great personal gallantry and good leading.

GREAT PRESENCE OF MIND AND COURAGE

Second-Lieut. G. A. Rochfort, Special Reservve, First Scots Guards.

Between Cambrin and LaBassee, on August 3rd at two in the morning a German trench mortar bomb landed at the side of a parapet close to a small working party. He might easily have stepped back into perfect safety, but showing 'look out', he rushed out, seized the bomb and hurled it over the parapet, where it immediately exploded. This splendid combination of presence of mind and courage saved the lives of many of the working party.

STEMMING THE ENEMY SINGLE-HANDED.

Second-Lieutenant H. James, Fourth Worcesters.

In the southern zone of the Gallipoli peninsula, on June 28th, when a portion of the regiment was checked because all the officers had been put out of action, Second-Lieutenant James, who belonged to a neighbouring unit, entirely on his own initiative, gathered a body of men and led them forward under a heavy shell and rifle fire. He returned and organised a second party and again advanced. His gallant example put fresh life into the attack. Also on July 3rd Second-Lieutenant James head a bombing party up a Turkish communication trench, and when nearly all bomb throwers had been killed or wounded, he remained alone at the head of the trench and stemmed the enemy single-handed till a barrier was built behind him and the trench secured. He was throughout exposed to a murderous fire.

COOLNESS IN BOMB THROWING

Sergeant J. Somers, First Inniskilling Fusiliers.

On July 1st in the southern zone of the Gallipoli peninsula, when owing to hostile bombing some of the troops retired from a sap, Sergeant Somers remained alone till a party brought up bombs, then climbed into the Turkish trench and bombed the enemy with great effect. Later he advanced into the open under a heavy fire and held back the enemy by throwing bombs into their flank until a barricade was erected. He had frequently to run backwards and forwards to obtain a fresh supply of bombs. By his great gallantry and coolness Sergeant Somers was largely instrumental in effecting the recapture of a part of a trench.

NEW GERMAN DIRIGIBLE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Morning Post's" Berne correspondent states that Friedrichshaven has just produced several dirigibles differently shaped and more noisy than Zeppelins carrying 20 men each. They are now being tried over Lake Constance.

HEAVY RAIN IN LUCKNOW.

NUMEROUS HOUSES BROUGHT DOWN.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

(News Bureau.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 2.

Heavy and ceaseless rain for three days has brought down numerous houses and hundreds of people are homeless and starving. Some persons are reported to have been killed

LATER.

From Monday morning up to Wednesday evening 15 inches rainfall were registered.

SCHOOLS WRECKED AND LIVES LOST.

The Esabella Thoburn College and the Municipal School were wrecked. Several lives are reported to be lost. The Goomti over-flowing its banks a neighbouring village is under water. The Railway metre and the broad gauge lines between Margarwarna and Cawnpur are breached.

LATER.

Last night the Goomti flood terribly increased and the road was submerged under water over a long distance. The river is still rising and anxiety is felt everywhere. At Chatermanzil the river is only about twenty inches below the high water level of 1894. The Naziruddin Canal has also risen considerably, carrying trees, boulders, cattle, wrecking a bridge near Government house, and flooding houses on the west bank. Distress is appalling but several citizens are giving help.

Villagers sleep on roadsides. Some shops have been vacated for them to occupy. The Government officials too did everything they could to help the sufferes, racing about in motorcars and motorboats.

Rumours raise the number of casualties to two hundred. Twenty cases are officially reported from certain parts of Lucknow and more reports are yet to be received from many other parts.

POLICEMEN ASSAULT PROFESSORS.

SEQUEL TO A SCUFFLE WITH STUDENTS.

(News Bureau.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 2.

An unfortunate scuffle took place between the ambulance students of the Canning College and policeman while rendering assistance to the distressed.

Two policemen are said to have forcefully demanded the students to give them their boats which they refused when a fight ensued in which one policeman was brought down while the other ran to the police lines.

Policemen with lathis entered the Canning College boarding house when the students fled upstairs and a watchman brought professors from their bungalows near. The policemen severely dealt with the professors using lathis freely with the result that Professor Smith is seriously wounded on the head and Professor Ward on the hand. It is said that a watchman is also wounded and one or two students of the Canning College. The road is still under water and the Goomty flood is increasing. After the incident not a single policeman or student is seen rendering aid.

The weather has cleared and there is no rain.

INCESSANT RAIN AT CAWNPORE.

COLLAPSE OF 1,000 HOUSES.

(News Bureau.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 2.

There has been incessant rain for over 48 hours recording a fall of 14 inches. Nearly 1,000 houses wholly or partially collapsed. Some persons were injured and great distress has been caused.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 2nd Sept. 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 2nd September.	
			1914.	1913.
Colaba Observatory] ..	0.17	63.65	60.28	63.51
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.06	66.91	62.63	74.73
Esplanade[Gok Tej. Hospl.]	0.11	62.83	64.28	76.03
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.06	69.40	71.71	77.11

M. A. PEGOUD THE UPSIDE DOWN AIRMAN

WHOSE DEATH IS ANNOUNCED BY REUTER TO-DAY.

The photograph shows his friends chairing Pegoud round the Aerodrome after his great feat of Sept. 25th, 1913.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The report of the Committee on Co-operation in India has been published this evening. It is unanimous and covers 127 pages. The following is a summary of the recommendations:—

We have in the first chapter of this report given a brief sketch of the origin and progress of co-operation in India, the passing of the Acts of 1904 and 1912, and the reasons for the constitution of our committee. Wiith the establishment of central financing agencies after the passing of the Act of 1912, there arose a special class of difficulties in connection with combination and our Committee w'ile authorized to examine this important aspect of the movement, was intended mainly for the suggestion of measures to meet this class of difficulties. Of the 14,566 co-operative societies in existence in British India in 1914, no less than 13,715 were societies which had been started to provide agricultural credit and in dealing with the questions before it the Committee has in the main, confined its remarks to those societies which came under this category.

Much excellent work has been done by societies established for Urban Credit or for objects such as the purchase of instruments and sale of produce, the insurance of cattle and the like. It is not improbable that the greatest developments of the future will be connected with this class of co-operation in view however of the present preponderance in the number of agricultural credit societies and the similarity of the general principles, which guide all classes of co-operation. We have contented with comparatively a short examination of the non-credit and non-agricultural credit aspects of the work, and have dealt mainly with the institutions established for providing agricultural credit. These institutions were at first left, and we think rightly left, to develope on independent lines in different parts of the country. But the stage has now been reached at which hapazard developments can only be attended by complication and danger. In the forefront of these institutions are the primary credit societies themselves, 137,115 in number and in some provinces attempts have been made to group those societies for financial purposes into guaranteeing or other unions. Above these societies and unions balancing their funds and supplying them with capital are some 189 Central Banks of various kinds and above this again performing in some degree for Central Banks the same function that the latter do for societies, we find in five provinces a series of institutions which we have classed together as Provincial Banks. We have dealt with these three groups of institutions in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th chapters of our report and in each case we have examined seperately (a) their constitution and management, (b) the composition and employment of their capital and (c) the manner in which they are audited and supervised. We have enumerated the requirements which have in our opinion, to be met in order that the primary societies may be truly co-operative in their constitution. We have pointed out the extreme care which is necessary in the formation of a new society and have indicated the principles upon which a decision should be reached.

CENTRAL BANKS.

As regards the area and size of normal societies we have further urged the extreme importance of systematically inculcating the main principles of co-operation both before and after the registration of a society and have pointed out the increase in efficiency and financial stablity that must result from such teaching. We have described the guaranteeing unions of societies which are found in Burma and elsewhere and have suggested their extension to other provinces as an intermediary between the society and the central bank. The central banks themselves are at present of three classes, according as their shareholders are, entirely individuals, entirely societies, or partly individuals and partly societies, and while advocating the disapperance of the first class and the ultimate adoption of the second we have held that for the present the third or mixed form of constitution offers the best advantage. If due provision is made for enabling the co-operative element to secure at once a preponderating and ultimately an exclusive control we consider that for each central bank a definite area corresponding as far as possible with administrative units should be assigned and we have calculated that the most economical size for a central bank is one that deals with not less than 200 to 250 societies.

We hold that all credit societies (or at any rate all agricultural credit societies) within the area of a Central Bank, should be shareholders in the bank and should have no dealings with other financial bodies. To balance the excesses and deficiencies in credit banks and to supply them with funds we would advocate the foundation at an early date of a co-operative institution at the head of each province, which does not now possess one. These institutions should, in our opinion, be composed not of individual shareholders only but should have a mixed constitution. Individuals and co-operative banks should both be represented and in which provision should be made for enabling co-operative banks to obtain within a short time the control of the general management though not necessarily of the directorate. The constitution in fact of the co-operative institution at all stages should in our opinion be such as will ensure true co-operation, and such as will secure assistance from middle class men of education and where possible from business experts without endangering the ultimate object in view, which is the concentration of control in the hands of the co-operative institutions themselves.

The capital of a co-operative institution is composed mainly of shares, deposits and loans, and the liability is usually unlimited in the case of primary societies while it is always limited in the case of central and provincial banks.

We have described the different systems upon which shares are now taken in societies in certain provinces and while indicating the circumstances under which we should advocate the introduction of a share system where it does not now exist we have recommended no general change in this respect. In the case of individual shareholders in central and provincial banks we recommend that as a general rule, there should be one vote per man and no preference shares or reserve liability. While in the case of societies which hold shares we would make the holdings of the societies proportionate to barrowing and permit of a portion only of their shares being paid up for institutions of all grades. The amount or dividend must in our opinion be limited and we have indicated the principles upon which the limit should be imposed. Deposits have hitherto constituted, except in the Punjab, comparatively a small portion of the capital of primary societies, and we think that so long as deposits in such societies are of a local character every effort should be made to increase their amount.

(The message is incomplete.)

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

STUBBORN FIGHTING ALONG WHOLE RUSSIAN FRONT.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 31st August:—

The Austro-German advance continues particularly towards Vilna and Grodno, on the railway to Petrograd and towards Luck in the south.

A Russian communiqué says that fighting to the west of Friedrichstadt continues with some stubbornness and a German communiqué says that the Germans are fighting for the bridge-head south of Friedrichstadt.

Towards Dvinsk the Russians say that there has been no change of any importance and at some points they took the offensive.

Towards Vilna the fighting continues on approximately the same front, but the enemy having passed to the right bank of the Nieman in the region of Olita, attempted on the 29th August an advance eastward.

On the rest of the front along the middle Nieman and towards south as far as the river Pripet, the Russian armies continue to retreat, covered by rear-guards, which on 28th August repulsed the Germans in the region of Lipsk, inflicting heavy losses.

A German communiqué says that the Germans stormed Lipsk on the Bobr, 20 miles west of Grodno, and also reached several points on the eastern border of the forests northeast and east of Bialystock and the eastern border of Bielowie forest northeast of Brestlitovsk.

Further south heavy fighting is going on south of Kobrin. A Russian communiqué says near V'adimir Volynsky the enemy having re-arranged his troops, continued on 29th August with large forces the offensive towards Luck, to the north of which fighting took place on both sides of the Styr.

EDISON AND MR. ORVILLE WRIGHT ON AN IDEA S BOARD.

"A Board for the development of inventions is being organised by the Navy Secretary, Mr. Daniels, in the hope of finding an effective defence against submarine attack and of solving other problems of naval warfare," says the "Daily News."

"Mr. Edison and Mr. Orville Wright (the famous aeroplane expert) have already consented to become members of the Board, whose functions will include the reception and testing of suggestions from private individuals as well as from officers and men of the Nevy, the object being to mobilise in the interests of national defence the inventive genius of the entire nation.

"It is expected that the Board will also be joined by Mr. Henry Ford, the motor-car manufacturer, Mr. Cooper Hewitt, the electrician, Professor Lewis Johnson and others."

DEATH OF AVIATOR PEGOUD

KILLED ON THE FRONT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Sept. 1.

The aviator Pegoud has been killed on the French Front.

LATER.

Pegoud was shot dead at a height of six thousand feet.

The Germans had long vowed to destroy Pegoud, who had been a thorn in their sides.

He acted as an aerial guide to General Joffre, and was a constant source of terror to the Crown Prince's army in Argonne.

The Parisians desire that a street shall be named after him.

By the death of M. Adolphe Pegoud, France loses its most brilliant airman and the world one of the most daring pilots of the air. M. Pegoud qualified himself as an airman less than four years ago and before a year had passed he had already gained the reputation of being the most daring pilot in France, who could "turn a risk into a joke and be gay and debonair at a shorter distance from death than most men would care to venture at all. Short, slim, with a typical French face, large alert eyes, and whimsical, smiling, dare-devil expression, with lips closed tightly but always twitching in good humour, M. Pegoud was the idol of all France. He was the only man who could be found to test the Bleriot device for catching an aeroplane in flight on a wire cable, on which it comes to rest suspended. He it was who tested M. Bonnet's parachute invention two years ago, and performed that series of "looping the loop" feats which amazed the world. The first of these thrilling performances was given on 1st September, 1913. The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail" described the event as follows:—The most daring feat yet accomplished in flying was performed at the Juvisy Aerodrome this morning by M. Pegoud, the airman who a fortnight ago leapt from an aeroplane in flight and drifted to earth hanging from a parachute. He succeeded this morning in flying for 460 yards upside down, the landing wheels of the aeroplane in the air above him, himself hanging head downwards held to his seat by an arrangement of leather braces.

The experiment is one of those announced by M. Bleriot in "The Daily Mail" this morning and was intended to test the stability of the Bleriot monoplane and the degree of control that the airman possesses over it.

M. Pegoud first rose to a height of 3,000 ft. He was followed through field-glasses by the anxious eyes of M. Bleriot and the few friends he had invited to watch the secret experiment. From this height the airman began his dive, but instead of taking a spiral path, or making the long, gradual descent of the ordinary vol-plane, he plunged headlong downwards with so steep an incline that the aeroplane was soon perpendicular in the air, tail uppermost. The motor being cut off it was now simply falling by sheer force of gravity at a dizzy and ever-increasing speed like a boy's dart weighed at the head. The little knot of spectators broke involuntarily into exclamations of dread. It seemed as if in a few seconds this gigantic "plummet" with its human burden must crash to the ground.

Suddenly as they watched, the tail of the monoplane was seen to be inclining out of the perpendicular the reverse way. The aeroplane was turning on its back, and now it left the vertical line of its fall and began to glide away on a vol-plane upside down, the landing chassis on top and M. Pegoud underneath hanging head down but still grasping the control wheel. For 400 yards during the space of fifteen seconds the monoplane dived in this capsized attitude. Then by a turn of his elevator the inverted pilot once more regained the perpendicular, passed it, and glided off in a safe vol-plane right way up again.

The mistake is made in Paris tonight of describing M. Pegoud's courageous feat as "looping the loop." His course was the shape of a gigantic capital "S" in the air. It was as he passed along the middle stroke of the "S" that he was flying on his back.

"Peculiar but not disagreeable" is how M. Pegoud described the sensation of flying upside down after he had landed. "The machine did not pitch at all while it was reversed," he added.

ANOTHER AMAZING FEAT.

The same Paris correspondent wired on Tuesday 2nd September:—

France has found a new hero of the air—M. Adolphe Pegoud. Already the Press is beginning to urge upon the Government to make him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. And he deserves it, for he has again carried out his wonderful feat of turning his monoplane on its back in the air and flying upside down. He is so modest about it that almost convinces you that there is nothing in it at all—but not if you have seen it done.

"You see that blue hole between the cloud?" said M. Pegoud to me at Buc this morning. "I shall begin there." He climbed into the seat of his monoplane. "Here, my lad," he said suddenly to a mechanic. "Here's my purse. If I don't come down again it is yours". It was a grim joke at such a moment. Most of us felt a slight shiver, but M. Pegoud was smiling as usual.

Up and round and round he went in sweeping-circles. The beautiful monoplane, a fragile thing of golden brown, skimming along the dense white vales of clouds, would have been a sight to earn our admiration, but M. Pegoud has killed the interest of ordinary flying. He passed above the clouds out of sight for several minutes. At last he reappeared, a tiny thing 3,000ft. above in his "blue hole."

GROAN OF FEAR AND WONDER.

And now it begins. There is a loud groan of fear and wonder mingled from the crowd as the monoplane plunged head first downwards for 400ft. or so. Now it turns and there is M. Pegoud underneath, head downwards, and the two little landing wheels perched up on top.

As you peer up through the glasses, wonder of wonders, Pegoud is actually waving one arm, not above, but below his head. Somehow one does not have the spasms of horror that one anticipated. The monoplane looks so steady and glides firmly and so straight down its gently inclined course that it is hard to realise that its position is anything but normal.

And now it is giving a great wriggle. There is no other word that conveys so well the impression that the aeroplane makes in righting itself. First it falls vertically again. Then the tail goes over until it is still for a second or two. He is flying upright once more but in the reverse direction to that of his topsy-turvy dive. Lastly, with a quick corkscrew twist to the right, it resumes the direction of the dive once more, and behold it has suddenly become an ordinary well-behaved monoplane flying steadily and prosaically round the field.

EXPORT OF HESSIAN CLOTH PROHIBITED.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

It is announced that the export of Hessian cloth and bags etc., to all countries other than the United Kingdom is prohibited.

"THE FINANCES OF THE WAR"

A MADRAS LECTURE.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 2.

At an inaugural meeting of the Christian College Associated Societies Mr. Rangasami Iyengar, Assistant Editor of the "Hindu," delivered an address on "The Finances of the War." Mr. W. B. Hunter, Secretary, Madras Bank, presided.

The lecturer, in the course of his address, analysed the financial position of each nation involved in the war and pointed out that England, although she had to support the Allies financially as well as otherwise, could bear the strain provided rigid economy and great caution were exercised. India had done its best to bear the burden, but she was after all poor to do anything proportionate to the need. The hoarded wealth reported by "The Times" to exist would not, he thought, be forthcoming when all the industrial possibilities did not attract it. The great masses of people, ryots mainly, had a margin of profit too poor to admit of saving, but the rich and salaried classes, however, could be requested to save and help.

THE CHAIRMAN'S VIEWS.

The Chairman in his concluding speech remarked that the importance of the stock of gold had been exaggerated. There were, however, limitations to its import, viz., the declaration of moratorium and prohibition of the export of gold.

The Chairman observed that while the English moratorium was only in name a precautionary measure, the German moratorium was real in that the German Banks were authorised to refuse money to depositors. Except in Bills of Exchange the English moratorium had no effect and in the case of Bills it was necessary and salutary. Although, as Mr. Rangasami remarked the collapse of economic individualism was successfully met by State action, the State, unfortunately, did not follow up the first steps to a logical conclusion. The Government allow itself to sleep with the song of "Business as usual," under the belief that the economic starvation of Germany could be brought about in a few months. Germany, despairing of outward support owing to the activities of the English Navy set her house in order and made herself self-contained as far as possible. England's excess of imports over exports made the problem difficult. The exchange has been adversely affected, the English sovereign going down in value from 5 dollars before the war to 4½. The only remedy was rigid economy, heavy taxation of imports and closing down of the manufacture of luxuries. England could stand the strain well, provided the economic energies were properly directed.

Referring to the loss of life, the Chairman said the nation's wealth chiefly depended on the number and quality of able-bodied men and Germany's disregard of human lives would bring about her economic ruin.

ENEMY CONCERN AT KARACHI CLOSED

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Sept. 2.

It is officially notified here that the Cafe Ziegenspeck owned by Herr Carl Ziegenspeck is to be regarded as an enemy concern, public being warned against any commercial intercourse or dealings with the concern and the concern is accordingly closed. The proprietor and his family are being repatriated.

The Cafe Ziegenspeck, formerly of Rawalpindi, has been established here some three years near the Sind Club, catering to the Karachi Gymkhana.

ENEMY ALIENS IN MYSORE.

(News Bureau.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 2.

It is understood that according to an unofficial census there are sixty-four German men, women and children all told in the state including Civil and Military stations.

Official and Personal.

Brigadier-General C. E. Johnson has been selected to command the Allahabad Brigade.

Major N. S. H. Sitwell, R.A., Assistant Superintendent, Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, has gone home on special deputation in connection with the manufacture of munitions.

Private information has been received in Bombay that Mr. G. R. Lowndes, who has been appointed to succeed Sir Ali Imam as Law Member, will reach India by the middle of December.

Mr. F. A Hamilton, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Madras, on relief to be Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore District.

Mr. E. D. Couchman, Junior Member of the Railway Board, who has been touring in Bengal and Assam, is expected to return to Simla by the 10th September.

The following appointments are made vice the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, C.S.I., I.C.S., appointed Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Financial and Seperate Departments:—

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr, C.S.I., I.C.S., to be First Grade Commissioner but to continue seconded as Chairman, City Improvement Trust, Bombay.

Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., to be First Grade Commissioner vice Mr. Orr, seconded.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Second Grade Commissioner.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES IN MYSORE.

MATERIALS FOR PAPER-PULP MANUFACTURE.

(News Bureau.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 2.

It will be remembered that not long ago the Government of Mysore engaged the services of Signor Mari, an Italian silk expert, to advise them on matters relating to sericulture. During the year he worked in the State much useful work was done in methodising, experimenting, and developing sericulture in Mysore. He left the State towards the close of last year, and it was expected that the political conditions in Italy would not permit his return to the State, as he intended to do. Private advices recently received state that he will shortly return to Mysore in his former capacity.

EXPERIMENTS IN BANGLE-MAKING.

It will be remembered that some time ago the Economic Conference Committee at the instance of the Director of Industries, Madras, engaged the services of professional bangle-makers from the State for experiments in glass manufacture conducted by that officer. These bangle-makers are now working in Madras and the results of the experiments are being anxiously awaited.

PAPER-PULP MANUFACTURE.

Brisk enquiries being made in the State as to the practicability of the manufacture of paper-pulp, special officers were deputed to explore the forests and find out raw material. The services of a technical expert, Mr. Raitt, were engaged to conduct tests on samples of local grasses and bamboos, to ascertain the working costs under a proper factory system. Arrangements have been made with a factory in India to manufacture paper out of 20 tons of crushed bamboos sent from the State. As regards the cost of transport of pulp to Madras and Marmagoa it averages about Rs. 10 per ton and the ordinary steamer freight is said to be about Rs. 15 per ton. About four thousand tons of lime-stone, it is said, are required annually for the purpose and the Geological Department is considering the question of its supply. The investigations as to the prospects of a pulp factory being thus far satisfactory, arrangements have been made to manufacture paper under proper conditions from the State bamboos and it is expected that definite proposals on pulp manufacture will be submitted early.

PRE-BUDHIST PERIOD.

DR. SPOONER'S DISCOVERIES.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Sir Edward Maclagan will preside at the meeting of the Punjab Historical Society fixed for September at which Dr. Spooner, Superintendent, Archaeological Department, will read a paper on the result of excavations at Pataliputa.

The lectures will re-open the discussion of the pre-Budhist period of Indian history.

Dr. Spooner claims to have discovered architecture of pure Persian origin which strangely enough fully conforms to the description of architecture given in the Mababharat of the palaces of the Danavas. He is opinion that the Danavas were Iranians and also that the Sakhyas were a branch of the family as stated in the "Dipavansa." Assuming this to be correct. Dr. Spooner argues that both Buddha and Asoka were of Persian descent. This however in no way detracts the influence of Hinduism; on the contrary it enhances it as Dr. Spooner is of opinion that Buddhism is the product of Hindu thought. Dr. Spooner points out that Sambha brought out a number of Iranian priests who landed at Dwarka and proceeded by the river in the direction of Pataliputra. He emphasises that the political and social dominion of the Iranian Kings were confined to the countries skirting the true Hindu world till Chandra Gupta's time when they rose to paramount power.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Hindu Friends Religious Association to celebrate the 90th anniversary of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji will be held at Cawnpore on Saturday.

ENEMY ALIENS IN INDIA.

EUROPEAN DEFENCE ASSOCIATION'S REPRESENTATION.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

In the course of a communication addressed to the Government of India relating to their communiqué dealing with the question of enemy aliens in India, the Secretary of the European Defence Association writes that the Government's pronouncements would undoubtedly go far to allay to feelings of anxiety and disaffection.

The committee would await the result of the Government's promised action. They had no wish to anticipate what would be a difficult question for consideration by the Government at the close of the war, but they wish to advise a general opinion, as the war would undoubtedly leave an almost ineradicable feeling of hatred of every thing British, in the German nation. It was scarcely possible to conceive the German Missionary being able to conduct religious wars without consciously or unconsciously endeavouring to create a strong prejudice in the minds of his converts against the British Raj.

GERMAN MISSIONARY EFFORTS.

Referring to the German Missionaries in detail, the Secretary writes:—"It may be that the elimination of the German Missions may meet with opposition in some quarters, but even if the Government were to allow these missionaries to conduct their work after the war, under strict surveillance, my Council consider that it would be placing them in a position to do mischief, which it might be difficult to counteract afterwards. The danger of allowing the Germans to engage in educational or missionary work in India is more insidious than apparent and my Council consider it will be unsafe for many years to trust the Germans in those occupations which bring them into contact with the ignorant and easily misled masses of India. They would urge upon the Government the expediency of preventing any organised German Mission irrespective of denomination, continuing in India."

SENTENCE ON AN INTERNED EMIGRANT

LEAVING THE VILLAGE WITHOUT PERMISSION.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

Mr. Justice Shadi Lal recently disposed of a Criminal Revision filed by one Mansa Singh, a returned emigrant, of Baraping, in Jullundur District. The revision was against the order of the Sessions Judge, Jullundur, who had rejected Mansa Singh's appeal from the order of Lala Sri Ram, Magistrate, convicting him under section 21 (3) of Ordinance Act V of 1914 and sentencing him to 6 months' imprisonment for absenting himself from his village, where he had been interned.

The charge against the accused was that he left the village in defiance of the Order and went to Phillour to look after his grandfather's health. The accused denied that he ever absented himself from the village, but was disbelieved both by the Magistrate and the Sessions Judge.

His Lordship held that the petitioner was interned in his own village and that he left the village without permission and further that the case was absolutely clear and seeing no reason to reduce the sentence his Lordship rejected his petition.

OOTACAMUND'S WATER SUPPLY,

LARGE SCHEME SANCTIONED.

(News Bureau.)

OOTACAMUND, Sept. 2.

The following particulars are available regarding the water supply scheme sanctioned by Government at a cost of Rs. 40,000 for water supply to Lovedale and the southern parts of the Municipality from the Elk Hill slopes. This is the first of the three schemes recommended by the Sanitary Board. The scheme will command the whole of the Richings Valley from the Coonoor Road at Burnfoot Lake to Manjanakrai village and from the railway bridge at Manjanakorai to the railway bridge at Lovedale. The total area covered will be 930 acres, in no part of which there is now a protected water supply, while on the Grant Duff Road where there are several European residences the supply is very scanty in the dry season. The scheme comprises three reservoirs by the damming of three perennial spring channels on the slopes of Elk Hill, which will be connected by pipes. The capacity of the reservoirs will be 211,400 gallons, 60,375 gallons, and 1,875 gallons. As in the case of Marlemund and Tiger Hill reservoirs, the supply will be only for domestic purposes.

RANGOON AGIARY CASE.

THE TRUSTEE'S POSITION.

(News Bureau.)

RANGOON, Sept. 2.

In the Chief Court before Mr. Justice Young arguments of counsel as to the maintainability of the Agiary temple case arising out of the well-known Rangoon Navajot affair, have been concluded.

In this case the Hon. Mr. Cowasjee and others are plaintiffs and Miss Bella and Mr. S. Cowasji are defendants. The plaintiffs prayed for a declaration that Miss Bella was not entitled to use the Agiary temple.

Mr. Connell and Mr. B. M. Cowasji appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Giles appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Giles contended that the suit was not maintainable in its present form. The plaintiffs' only remedy was a suit under section 92 of the C. P. C. and cited authorities. He continued that the suit could not possibly be conclusive on all members of the Parsee community and would not prevent other members to file successive suits against Miss Bella if the present suit failed.

Counsel for the plaintiffs put in the trustee's reply to the requisition of the members of the Parsee community, which showed that although the trustee was called upon to prevent Miss Bella coming into the Agiary the Trustee declined to take action. Mr. Connell argued that the plaintiffs were entitled to maintain the suit independently of section 92 and cited various authorities.

The judge said that they could get their relief by suing the Trustee, alleging he committed breach of trust by not preventing the girl entering the temple.

Mr. Connell replied that it was not necessary for his clients to sue the trustee.

The plaintiffs contended that only members of the Parsee community had a right to worship in the temple. Miss Bella had no such right. Counsel cited several instances in which worshippers had been allowed to file suits of a similar nature independently of the provisions of section 92.

Mr. Justice Young remarked that it was perfectly obvious from the trustee's letter that he would never file a suit.

Mr. Giles said that the girl has not been prevented by the trustee from entering the temple. If she had no right of admission the trustee had committed a breach of trust.

The judge reserved judgment.

CHARGE OF GAMBLING AT SURAT.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Sept. 1.

Mr. Malcolm R. Kothawala, Deputy Superintendent of Police Surat, appeared with Mr. C. M. Gandhi, Public Prosecutor, Surat, in the Court of the City Magistrate on Monday the 30th ultimo, and laid information against Kikabhai Taiyabali for keeping a common gaming house and for playing therein (Sections 4 and 5 of the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act) and charged 13 others with playing with cards and money in the said house on the night of the 23rd August. The information *inter alia* stated that "the said Kikabhai Taiyabali has been keeping a common gaming house for a long time past and there he and others gamble on a large scale, and that many an innocent family is ruined thereby." The Magistrate fixed the 8th instant for the hearing of the complaint.

Mr. Balvantrao, pleader on behalf of the said Kikabhoy, applied for copies of the complaint and other papers filed in the case. Mr. S. A. Velinker, Bar-at-law, Bombay will most probably appear for the first accused, while the other accused will be represented by one or other of the leading lawyers of Surat.

THE CIVIL SURGEON OF SATARA.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—May I through the columns of your valued journal invite the attention of the Medical Authorities and Government to the great inconvenience, and at times hardship, caused to the people of Satara, during the months of April to June last, owing to the Civil Surgeon of that station (a Military Assistant Surgeon) having been appointed Civil Surgeon of Mahableshwar.

This officer, whilst he was appointed the Civil Surgeon of Mahableshwar, was also appointed to act as the visiting surgeon of Satara,—a dual appointment, which however satisfactory it may have looked on paper, practically failed to be any use to the people of Satara. That a large civil station like Satara, should have been practically left by Government without a Civil Surgeon for so many months, is in itself a matter causing no little surprise. It is true, most of the European officers of the district, including the Collector, probably emigrated to Mahableshwar during the season and to them, therefore, the absence of the Civil Surgeon from the station was a matter of little or no consequence, but were the lives of the rest of the inhabitants of Satara and of the poor patients of the Hospital, of so little value or importance in the eyes of the Authorities, that the station should have been practically left without any skilled medical aid for a period of 3 months, and that they should all been consigned to the care of an Hospital Assistant (a sub-assistant surgeon,—as he is now styled) who, however clever and reliable he may be, as a subordinate, has but a very limited knowledge after all, and cannot be expected to prove equal to any serious emergency or to render any great help?

There are, surely, dozens of British qualified graduates of standing and experience amongst the private practitioners and retired officers of Government, who would be glad to serve Government at a critical time like the present, if reasonably attractive terms were offered to them.

It is to be regretted that the Government have again recently made a similar appointment, but they have evidently done so in ignorance of the great inconvenience caused to the people of Satara during the last hot season, and now that the inconvenience and hardship have been brought to their notice the people of Satara would beg that the Civil Surgeon of Satara may not be moved to Mahableshwar during the approaching October season, (really speaking the seat of the Government should have, if not an I.M.S. Officer, which is not essential, at least an equally qualified officer of experience and ability,—be he an Indian or a European retired officer,—as its Civil Surgeon), or that, if he must be moved, a competent and experienced officer should be appointed to take his place at Satara. It is hoped this matter will receive at an early date, the consideration it deserves, at the hands of Government and their responsible advisers.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

A LEVIATHAN OF THE TURF

DEATH OF A PROMINENT BOOKMAKER.

Henry Steel, who died last week at Sheffield, says "Truth," was the head of an important firm of steel founders, but he was best known as having been the largest and most successful bookmaker ever known on the Turf, and he had made an immense sum of money at racing long before he went into business. Steel was a man of great ability and remarkable force of character, with unbounded courage and self-confidence, combined with an iron will, but he was wholly without education, and at the height of his Turf career it was generally believed that he had not mastered the art of writing. He was said to have commenced life as a fish hawker in the streets of Sheffield, but he was betting as a mere lad, and when he was placed fairly on his legs for life by winning a large stake over the St. Leger of 1854, when Knight of St. George was successful, Steel and the late William Peech went into partnership later on as bookmakers, and they pulled the strings in more than one important stable, to their great profit, and every day they executed large commissions in the ring on all classes of races. Their profits during the so-called Hastings plunging era were enormous. Steel was thoroughly to be trusted by his employers, but he insisted that he should be given a free hand, and that not one word should be said on the subject of the "job" (whatever it might be) to any human being until he gave the word. Steel at various times financed certain well-known owners, who were in low water, including several noble lords. Of course, he was mixed up in many transactions which ordinary people would have regarded as highly equivocal. X., one of the great owners of the period, and a man of the highest social position, with very large estates, was short of ready money, and he found himself under obligations to Steel. Their relations were most cordial apparently, but it was a notable feature in Steel that in matters of business he was the same man with a duke as with a tout or an impecunious ring cadger. Behind an accommodating and almost jovial demeanour there lay an implacable firmness, combined with an overwhelming astuteness of reasoning. He stopped at nothing if a man had tried to "do" him, and more than one great Turf scandal of the late sixties in the way of smashing and selling up were really caused by Steel's quiet operations. With X there was nothing of this kind, but he owned a famous horse that was favourite for a great race, and the early betting was heavy, the money being piled on the crack every day. The horse suddenly went wrong, but by clever but not too scrupulous manoeuvres the misfortune was kept secret. X. proposed to scratch the horse, his chance being hopeless. Steel, however, took a practical view of the affair, and told X. that nothing must be disclosed for a fortnight. X. could not afford to quarrel with Steel, who had his own way, and the horse was cleverly milked until he was suddenly scratched, to the great profit of the bookmakers. Steel had learnt his business in the ring under Jackson, the "leviathan" of the fifties, who in his racing transactions had no more sense of honesty than a gorilla. Steel was wonderfully clever in the ring in executing commissions, whether for backing or for laying, and he had several most competent agents of boundless energy who were always on the spot to receive his orders. Those were the palmy days of "leviathan" bookmakers, which are now gone for ever. Steel was for some years closely associated with Captain Machell's stable, and he assisted that "tactician" when he had become seriously embarrassed by a run of misfortune.

Steel was also for a long time working for and with some of the principal Yorkshire stables. He won largely over Pretender's Derby, and was the principal winner when Bothwell carried off the Two Thousand, having also the good sense to lay heavily against that horse for the Derby. Bothwell won simply because he was fit, whereas the two best horses in the field—Sterling and King of the Forest—were hopelessly backward. Steel "went for" Bothwell and laid heavily against the two favourites A year later Steel had one of his few bad races when Prince Charlie won the Two Thousand, as he was "going for" Cremorne, and he had "peppered" the winner heavily, owing to an episode in the Craven week which need not be recalled. However, Steel was largely to the good in the end over that year's big races, as he was the heaviest winner over Cremorne for the Derby and over Wenlock for the St. Leger. A morning paper ridiculously described Steel "among the friends" of King Edward, which was idiotic nonsense. By the way, at no time in his life did King Edward give commissions himself to any bookmaker. A sporting paper gives a ridiculously inaccurate list of Steel's "clients," headed by King Edward and ending with the late Duke of Westminster, with neither of whom had he any direct transactions. The Duke never betted. It is odd that this egregious list does not include the then Lord Calthorpe, Sir Robert Jardine, or Mr. Henry Savile, all of whom were very important "clients" of Steel.

Steel had some large transactions at Ascot, Epsom, and Goodwood with the late Lord Dudley, who was subject to occasional fits of plunging on supposed certainties. In 1870 he offered to bet £25,000 to £10,000 on Macgregor for the Derby, and the fact that the money could not be got on was conclusive proof that Mr. Merry's colt was really all right before that race. Two days later, however, Lord Dudley came to grief when he put £10,000 on Hester for the Oaks. This mare had unquestionably been "got at," and she was never afterwards worth sixpence either for racing or for breeding. Steel had a great week at Ascot in 1876, when several red-hot certainties were upset, and the mysterious performances of Petrarch were said to have cost Lord Dudley £18,000.

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I recommended it to a friend of mine who had a baby that was not able to take its food, and the baby is now a fine child in the best of health. She was very thankful, as I am. I have advised many of my friends to keep it in the house. In the country, where the doctor is so far off, it is a comfort to have it.

Yours faithfully (Mrs.) E. Cherrett.

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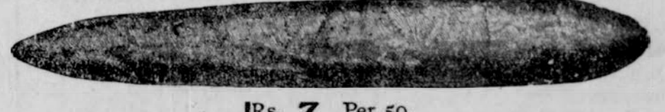

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The following casualties are announced :—

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain W. Eyre, Welsh Regiment.
Captain B. G. Harris, Welsh Fusiliers.

NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major W. Barker, Worcesters.

WOUNDED.

Major N. E. Swan, Yorkshires.
Captain J. P. Crossle, Londons.
Captain A. J. Lewer, Londons.
Captain H. C. Prittie, Londons.
Captain B. I. Rolling, Engineers.
Captain D. R. Satterthwaite, Engineers.
Lieutenant E. M. Ashton, Suffolks.
Lieutenant F. W. Ballance, Bedfords.
Lieutenant T. G. Bowler, Dorsets.
Lieutenant W. S. Chirnside, Bedfords.
Lieutenant G. R. Day, Bedfords.
Lieutenant G. M. Hooper, Londons.
Lieutenant R. B. Ledward, Suffolks.
Lieutenant P. H. Phillips, Londons.
Lieutenant H. H. Prestige, Londons.
Lieutenant G. W. Richmond, Engineers.
Lieutenant C. Sleigh, Engineers.
Lieutenant G. G. Warnes, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant A. P. Barnett, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant G. F. Garraway, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant R. L. George, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant A. F. Harding, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant L. G. Hunter, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant B. A. Keen, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant M. Moloney, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant E. L. Rawlins, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant J. T. Yarde, Bedfords.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. M. Armes, Suffolks.
Major R. H. Kendle, Suffolks.
Captain G. W. Ledward, Suffolks.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Major E. H. Lewis, Hampshires.
Captain A. H. Gore, Hampshires.
Captain G. O. Loader, Hampshires.
Captain O. Ratsey, Hampshires.
Captain D. W. Ratsey, Hampshires.
Lieutenant A. Y. Young-James, Hampshires.
Second-Lieutenant C. W. Cory, Suffolks.

MISSING.

Major F. W. Brunner, Engineers.
Captain C. B. Isard, Londons.
Lieutenant B. P. Elworthy, Engineers.
Lieutenant E. G. Ground, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant T. S. Hinnell, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant F. Rising, Bedfords.
Second-Lieutenant O. B. Wolton, Suffolks.

KILLED.

Captain J. N. Armstrong, Medicals.
Lieut. N. J. Cox, Sussex.
Lieut. W. J. Gould, Northamptons.
Sec.-Lieut. J. W. Maude, King's Royal Rifles.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain G. Makins, King's Royal Rifles.
Sec.-Lieut. R. N. Thomas, Welsh Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Captain E. J. Tunmer, Shropshire L. I.
Capt. P. K. Wise, Warwicks.
Lieut. G. W. Allen, Leicesters.
Lieut. F. T. Burrough, Shropshire L. I.
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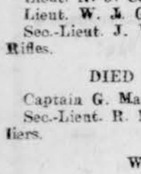

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ASTRAL FAKIR AND CLEOPATRA.

POLICE RAID ON PARIS SEANCE.

Although Paris is not in a very laughing humour the public have been more amused by the affair of Debord the Fakir than by any other scandal or "affaire celebre" since the war began, writes the Paris correspondent of the "Standard." Some of the circumstances have already been recounted by me, but details are now given that rank Debord with all the other master swindlers of Paris, the city par excellence chosen by these gentry as a happy hunting gound. It appears that it was some years ago that Debord conceived the idea that he might pose as a medium, and to this end he held a meeting in the house of an old lady whom he knew, to which were invited a select number of fervent spiritists. At this memorable soiree a veritable host of the most distinguished inhabitants of the Great Beyond deigned to incarnate themselves in the person of the ex-singer Debord, and by his mouth to command those present to found without any unnecessary delay a spiritist group in order from time to time to enable the poor astral bodies to forget the monotony of their lives in ethereal space and come and converse with choice "Earthly Believers."

So that the hearers should have no more doubt as to the serious intentions of the spirits, they forthwith, and always by the mouth of Debord, stated that they had already formed a group to put themselves in relation with the Earthlies, with a committee presided over by no less a potenate than King David. Lamartine was one of the "Assessors," and the members counted such celebrities as Tolstoy. Sully Prudhomme, Gambetta, Rossini, Bellini, etc., whilst to meet possible needs the spirits had not forgotten to name a special medical board composed of the spirits of Pasteur and a dozen great deceased lights of science.

In the course of this inaugural seance King David condescended to incarnate himself, and to relate some of the adventures that had befallen him since he put aside the state of sovereign of Judea. At one moment he had found himself in the skin of a poor Indian, called Tit-Chi, and it was in this incarnation that he would in the future be heard. He hailed Debord as the "Fakir-Mage," and called upon those present to beware of allowing him ever to want for anything or to be worried by the base cares of want of money, which he was to be furnished with henceforth. Furthermore, the King named three or four hitherto needy companions of the Bohemian existence of Debord as trusty Earthlies, who were to be given mediumistic powers from that day onwards, and who therefore were also never to be forced to trouble themselves about such trifles of earth as money. In conclusion, to encourage the victims, Debord, as King David announced as a revelation to several of the ladies present that they had in other lives been incarnations of illustrious queens and empresses, and these ex-sovereigns were asked to assist at future seances in their imperial robes.

THE SEANCES.

This was enough to make the fortunes of the "Sanctuary," which was then and there founded. A large flat was rented in the Avenue of St.-Ouen, and, the partition walls having been knocked down, it was converted into a temple for the new Fakir and the Earthlies. Meetings were at once begun, three or four times a week, and of course money equally at once began to pour into the pockets of the Fakir and his friends and accomplices. The uninitiated were admitted on payment of sums ranging up to a sovereign, which gave them the right to assist at a seance, and even to consult such famous men as Pasteur or Dr. Poan on their afflictions. The devout and believing old ladies, draped some in white veils like first communicants, and some in the regal robes they had worn in former lives, used to sit in the places of honour for which they had paid dearly enough in ecstatic delight at the antics of their Fakir. The ex-Empresses and Queens used to range themselves in their diadems round the altar, above which hung the effigy of Tit-Chi, before which burnt perpetual incense and coloured lamps of Ind.

One does not know what to wonder most at—the stupendous impudence of the duper or the incredible folly of the duped. One of the chief victims was the Countess Malmenayde de Champser, president of the Committee of the Earthlies at the "Sanctuary." She was visited by a correspondent of the "Matin," to whom she said that "the arrest of the Fakir is the greatest iniquity of the century! Our Fakir is assuredly one of the greatest mediums of modern times. Our establishment is certainly the victim of the vengeance of certain folk whom we thought were initiated, and who have deceived our confidence. It is they, and not the Mage who are guilty. Is it right to reproach him with the money that certain people like myself pay him, and to whom the astral spirits have made the most astounding revelations through his mouth? For example, I, who am now talking to you, has he not told me that after having been Queen Cleopatra, and killed many slaves, I was made a slave myself, and then again reincarnated in the person of the Empress of India, spouse of the great Emperor Jemmah, who is now governor-general of 18 planets, and rules over many millions of astral spirits!"

DOUBLE MURDER AT DAULATPUR

WRONG PERSONS CHALLANED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 2.

In the double murder of an old man and a girl, alleged to have taken place at Daulatpur in the Kangra District, the "Bulletin" understands that the accused have been acquitted by Mr. Knollys, Sessions Judge, who thinks that the persons *challaned* were innocent. Of course, there is no doubt of a cold-blooded murder having been committed. The case has created a great sensation.

DEATH OF FAMOUS HUMORIST

MR. WALTER EMANUEL OF "PUNCH"

The untimely death, at the age of 46, of Mr. Walter Emanuel, will be regretted by all who have enjoyed his famous "Charivaria" page in "Punch," writes the "Daily Chronicle."

Though for the past thirteen years his adroit wit furnished week by week, the most widely-quoted of regular contributions to English humour, the late Mr. Emanuel was a solicitor by profession and a member since 1896 of an old-established firm in Finsbury-circus.

The Chariavarist of "Punch" was a Jew by origin, which explains, the half-humorous assertion which he once wrote that he was born in the year 5629. The son of a solicitor, Mr. Emanuel was educated at University College School and the University of Heidelberg. Even in his student days he spilled much ink in the pages of the school magazine, which he edited. His earliest inclinations, however, were towards the more graphic field of art, and he would certainly have become a painter if his elder brother, Mr. Frank Emanuel had not already set foot on that difficult path. His father declared that he could not afford to have more than one artist in the family—the saying seems to suggest that Mr. Emanuel's humour was hereditary—and so the younger son left art for the law.

A COMPELLER OF LAUGHTER.

His acute and lively humour, however, and his great facility of expression, could not be denied an outlet. "Judy" was his literary godmother, and later he countributed to "Pick-me-up," "T'e Idler," and other periodicals. In 1902 "Punch," whose editorial door was at first closed to his knockings, accepted the first of his inimitable series of "Charivaria." In the same year "Me," his first book, appeared and was soon followed by "A Dog Day," which achieved an immediate and permanent success.

"A Dog Day" was the outcome of its author's half-humorous affection for things canine. On its publication a fried met Mr. Emanuel and praised the book. "It is A1," he said. "A1." "And K92," added the author slily. Since then he has added a host of light-hearted books, all instinct with good-natured raillery, levity and laughter, to the stock of standing humour.

His wit was never coarse, though often caustic; his laughter was never unseemly, virulent or cruel. One will not easily forget the delightful mock telegrams from absent guests which he contributed to many famous dinners. Altogether Mr. Emanuel was certainly a laughter-maker whom we can ill afford to lose.

ROUMANIA'S POLICY.

M. JONESCU AND PRESIDENT POINCAR

Some interesting reminiscences are given in an article which M. Take Jonescu publishes in the "Roumanie." On January 1, 1913, the Roumanian Minister, on his way to London to come to an understanding with Bulgaria about territorial questions, stopped at Paris and had an interview with M. Poincare:—

I asked him for France's support in our difficulties with Bulgaria. He expressed the warmest feelings of friendship for Roumania and promised his aid—but, he added, "my action is naturally limited by the fact that Bulgaria stands on the most cordial terms with our Allies, while you, thanks to your military convention with Austria-Hungary, would be in the camp of our enemies if war ever happened to break out."

As the treaty between Roumania and the Triple Alliance was supposed to be secret, M. Jonescu was obliged to pretend he knew nothing of it. M. Poincare then went on to ask if he could assure him that in case of war he might hope that France and her Allies would not find the Roumanian army opposed to them.

"Personally," writes M. Jonescu, "for years I had ceased to believe that the Dorobantz could ever fight by the side of the Honved" but under the circumstances he could give no guarantee, and it was only after the Treaty of Bucharest that M. Jonescu, in a second interview with the French President, touched on the subject again. "The events of 1913 had confirmed my belief. I saw with the greatest clearness that the idea of shedding Roumanian blood for the glory of Magyarism was such an absurdity that no one would venture to undertake it." M. Jonescue therefore assured M. Poincare that the Roumanians would not fight for the Triple Alliance.

"Have you denounced the treaty?" asked the French President. Once more M. Jonescu feigned ignorance of the treaty, but reiterated his personal conviction. "But are you sure to remain long in power?" "Far from it. In two months I shall no longer hold office. It makes no difference. What I assure you is independent of the people in the Government. After what has happened this summer no one could make Roumania march against its will and the exigencies of its honour and destiny."

NIKOKAR DACOITY CASE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 1.

Mr. Justice Le Rossignol delivered judgment in the Nikokar dacoity case appeal from the orders of Mr. Dobson, Special Magistrate, Jhang, who had convicted 81 out of the 140 persons prosecuted before him.

His Lordship finding the evidence against the accused unsatisfactory, accepted the appeals of and acquitted 46 accused and dismissed the appeals of the remaining.

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DEMOCRACY AND IDEAS.

LORD HALDANE AND THE REAL PROBLEM IN ENGLAND.

Lord Haldane contributes an article to the current issue of the "Nation" on the subject of "Democracy and Ideas." It is in part a reply to an article from Mr. Wells written two weeks before.

It is true, Lord Haldane says, that in conducting war democracies have often laboured under much disadvantage. But it is important to observe that this is not necessarily so. In the early days of the French Republic Napoleon and his armies were probably more formidable than would have been the case had he served a monarchy. And to-day the confidence of France in General Joffre and the thoroughness with which the French nation has placed its resources at his disposal seem to leave little to be desired.

No doubt it is more difficult for a country of free citizens to organise a population which claims no rights and is willing to obey. But the difficulty in the first case is, as the history of modern France shows, far from being insuperable. Given faith in itself and its cause, and also intelligence, a democratic nation will organise itself with a power which is unrivalled, for the highest level of national energy is attained where the people are penetrated with the enthusiasm and passion which direct responsibility brings into being. If it possesses ideas and has great leaders to choose from, a democracy will not fail in organisation.

THE REAL PROBLEM IN ENGLAND.

Organisation even for war depends, then, for excellence not on control *ab extra*, but on ideas and leadership. A free people will do all that a people that is not free can if it possesses compelling ideas. For history shows that the compelling power of ideas over those who possess them is greater than any other compelling power. The possession of ideas is in a vigorous people the real source of organisation. It is so in the business of individuals, and it is so in the business of nations. Moreover, where ideas are lacking no change in the form of government can make up for their absence.

I have long thought and preached that the real problem in this country is the development of thought and ideals. . . . I believe that all the nations engaged have met with misfortune due to lack of ideas. Germany suffered from the lack which is characteristic of oligarchies. She does not appear to have foreseen the magnitude of the risk to herself of the conflagration she was kindling. The outlook of her war party was too restricted to admit of complete grasp of the situation with which she was confronted when she provoked a conflict with half the world. The mind of her people was too little disciplined by the sense of personal responsibility for affairs to enable it to control that party. In this country we were defective in a different way. Germany had ideas imposed on her, ideas which were too narrow, and which were ethically defective. But they were ideas, and her people have always been receptive to ideas. Our own citizens have never been receptive in the same way, nor has it been their habit, to call on their leaders to think strenuously for them. When the time comes to take stock I think the wonder will be not that we were so unprepared, but that we were as well prepared as was the case. For the public did not insist that the unrest of Europe should be the foremost subject of political consideration, nor was it ready to devote the nation's energies to securing its future in peace any more than in war. The democracy in this country was suffering from an indisposition to reflect, and in consequence was not disposed to listen to the few who preached.

A MATTER OF NATIONAL URGENCY.

We are in earnest to-day about carrying on war. But are we in earnest about other problems which will press for solution as soon as peace comes? We shall then be a nation in straitened circumstances, and we shall have to look to the coming generation for the deliverance of the country from peril to its position. Are we alive to-day to the fact which really stares us in the face that the preparation of that coming generation for its heavy and responsible task is a matter of national urgency? Hardly. Something is being done to arrest wastage of child life, and something more, but very little, towards improving education. In the last few days Parliament has refused the money—a modest £25,000—asked for the provision of the pathological assistance required in the checking of the wastage of child life, and it has also indicated the Education Estimates as a proper field for economy. Ministers will doubtless be too wise to listen to this, and they have just taken a valuable first step towards bringing education and scientific research into closer contact.

But the problem is not one merely of the preservation of child life, or of education, or of the application of science to industry. These questions only exemplify the deeper problem which underlies them all. We are deficient as a nation in the reflective spirit. If we had possessed it we should not only have been far on with the solution of these particular questions, but we should have taken many other questions in our stride and have solved them by degrees as we went along. We should have developed the distinctive qualities of what I will call the "General Staff mind" in things of peace as well as of war. It is the quality of a "General Staff mind" to think ahead, to define objects, to plan out the ways of reaching them, and to be constantly at the elbows of Ministers with advice that can be acted on. I know of no department of State where this quality and the scientific knowledge which it makes available could not be largely developed. If we possessed these things we should have ideas, and organisation would follow. If its leaders were penetrated with ideas the democracy would soon be penetrated also.

THE DEMOCRACY AND KNOWLEDGE.

I have seen a good deal of democracy in my time. It is a common and grievous error to suppose that it does not appreciate and desire what is best in knowledge. Its hesitation arises about getting real knowledge, either from its politicians or its press. And this scepticism, which is due to a good deal of unfortunate experience, has to be overcome if progress is to be made. Now, it can only be overcome if the leaders of democracy, whether in the Senate or in the press or in the public, will themselves get ideas, and express them with conviction and even passion. Then the democracy will believe, too, and by the faith so born mountains will in time be removed.

Given ideas and leadership I have little doubt about democracy being relatively the best form of government. The thesis is one which history seems to me to establish. How can it be otherwise than excellent to have the largest number possible of the citizens of the State keen about its welfare. Only they must be keen, and their keenness must be directed by knowledge. Given these things, and what was best in the best days of the Greek and Roman States will be seen again. . . . I believe in democracy as the instrument. I believe in it as likely to prove superior to any oligarchical rule, such as obtains in Germany. But its superiority will depend on the democracy itself, and if this democracy is to act as the many united in great effort, it must be inspired and led. Inspired and led it was in the great struggle for its rights in the past, and inspired and led it can be to-day. If this were to come about there would be no force in any other form of government comparable to what is latent here. What we have to accomplish is the translation of the vast potential energy of democracy into kinetic energy.

That an appeal of this nature would in the end succeed I am convinced if only it were made with knowledge, with steadfastness, and with faith. And such an appeal must not be merely to the latent possibilities that are intellectual. It must aim at a moral and a spiritual awakening as well. Faith and the works, without which faith is dead, are the things that are needful to us at this moment.

SERVANT CLOTHED IN A SACK.

MISTRESS SENTENCED TO HARD LABOUR.

Extraordinary evidence of cruelty on the part of a lady of good social position towards a servant girl of 19 was given at Bambridge (County Down) Sessions on Aug. 7, when Mrs. Margaret Bethel, of Ballievery House, County Down, was sentenced to one month's hard labour for an aggravated assault on Bridget Murphy. Robert Gray, one of Mrs. Bethel's servants was fined 40s., or 14 days, for aiding and abetting. Notice of appeal was given on behalf of both defendants.

Constable Hyland said that on July 19 he found the girl Murphy wandering along a country road. Her hair was so closely cropped that they didn't know whether she was a boy or girl. The only clothes she had on were an old potato bag with a hole cut out for her head and arms, a jersey, an undergarment, and a pair of boots. She had no stockings.

He had her removed to the local hospital for treatment. On the following Saturday he met Mrs. Bethel in Banbridge and asked her about her servant girl. She replied, "I could do nothing with her unless I kept the stick over her."

Dr. Chancellor, medical officer of the Banbridge Workhouse Infirmary, said he examined the girl Murphy, and found bruises and marks on her body.

The girl herself told the magistrates that within a week of being engaged as a servant to Mrs. Bethel the latter beat her with a stick because she was not working hard enough. The blows cut her head and legs and hands. She was beaten with a stick almost every day. On Sunday, July 18, Mrs. Bethel beat her with the handle of a pitchfork. When witness got the chance she ran away.

Some time before that defendant beat her so severely about the head that her ears bled. She also cut her hair with a horse-clipping machine in the stable. Once when Mrs. Bethel attempted to beat her she ran to the fields, and Gray followed her and brought her back. On another occasion defendant beat her with a pony rein and threw a bucket of water on her.

LONG EXPOSURE OF A DEAD BODY.

With reference to the scandal of allowing a dead body to remain on the road for a considerable period which was the subject matter of complaint in a local contemporary a Press-Note issued by the Government of Bombay states:—

A careful enquiry has been made into the causes of the delay in removing the body of the coolie who was accidentally killed by a stone falling from the upper part of a building in the Bastion Road in Bombay City. As a result of this enquiry, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has now been informed that in the opinion of Government the police were wrong in allowing the body to remain where it was for such a length of time. It has been laid down that the police should in future remove bodies to the mortuary with the least possible delay, unless it is quite certain that the Coroner can and will attend within three hours from the time of the accident to hold an inquest on the spot. Steps have also been taken to ensure the prompt holding of inquests by the Coroner in future.

"EUSOL."

THE NEW ANTISEPTIC.

The announcement that a paper was read before the Paris Académie des Sciences describing a new and highly valuable antiseptic for use in surgery is very interesting, especially as the substance in question is identical with one described in the "British Medical Journal" of July 24, 1915, by quite a different set of observers, writes the medical correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian." The new antiseptic is hypochlorous acid. It has been known for many years that the hypochlorites, used chiefly as bleaching powder, are most powerful germicides or disinfectants, and they have been used for this purpose in public health work for a long time. The same substances are now being used at the seats of war for purifying water supplies.

With this knowledge of the germicidal power of the hypochlorites, surgeons have been disappointed in not having been able to use them in practice on account of the difficulty of keeping them in a convenient form of solution and also because when applied too strongly they irritate the tissues and cause great pain. When the dreadfully dirty condition of the wounds of the present war were seen many observers set out to find some better antiseptics than those generally used, and Professor Lorraine Smith, formerly Professor of Pathology in the University of Manchester and now head of this department at Edinburgh, took up the hypochlorite question. Acting for the British Medical Research Committee with Drs. Drennan, Rettie, and Campbell, he found that hypochlorous acid is a much more potent germicide than the hypochlorites, and after investigating the matter devised a method in which the free acid can be safely used as an antiseptic. Curiously enough, these observers found that the gas is most conveniently prepared by the action of boric acid on bleaching powder in the presence of a small quantity of water, a method which Dr. Carrel, working independently, also has arrived at.

Professor Lorrain Smith has given the name "Eupad" to a powder consisting of equal weights of finely ground bleaching powder and powdered boric acid intimately mixed together by rubbing in a mortar, and the name "Eusol" to the solution of free hypochlorous acid prepared in this way with the addition of water. The acid apparently acts best in the form of a gas, as it penetrates further into the tissues than when in solution. As the ultimate decomposition in the tissues is weak hydrochloric acid or sodium chloride (common salt), there is no reason to fear any poisonous results from its absorption into the system.

LITTLE OR NO HARM TO TISSUES.

The effect of the acid was tried on a number of surgical cases in the Edinburgh hospitals, both in solution and as a powder dusted over the wounds, the moisture from which causes evolution of the gas. The results were excellent. One case may be mentioned. It was that of a soldier with a thigh badly fractured in several places and wounds extending through the skin. He was admitted to hospital one month after being wounded, when there was much pain, copious foul-smelling discharge from two openings, and elevated temperature. The wound was treated for some weeks with the usual antiseptics, but with slow progress. Eusol was then used, and within three days the fetor had disappeared, the discharge and pain were much less, and in ten days the temperature was normal. Under the treatment the improvement continued steadily and markedly. Some of the conclusions which Professor Lorrain Smith and his fellow-workers came to are that hypochlorous acid is the most powerful antiseptic known; that, whilst extremely potent against micro-organisms and their spores, it causes little or no harm to the tissue locally or by absorption generally.

Its practical advantages for field use are that it can be used as a dry powder, and therefore obviates the difficulty of procuring water; it can be introduced into the gauze pad of the first field dressing (and thereby prevent endless suffering probably), and where water is available the same powder can be made up as a lotion for general use. The constituents of the powder are cheap, and it is easily prepared.

An interesting feature in the mode of action of hypochlorous acid is that it attracts a flow of lymph or healthy body fluids through the diseased parts, and thus gets poisonous materials washed out of the wound form within outwards. This is in addition to its own germicidal properties. In this power of compelling a flow of lymph from within outwards through the diseased wound—that is, practically of attacking the enemy from the rear and driving them on to the guns—it acts in the same way that the new treatment of wounds by solutions of salt stronger than the solution in the blood does. Very excellent results have been obtained by saline solutions used in this way in the treatment of foul wounds, but saline solution has not the germicidal power of hypochlorous acid, and consequently if the new antiseptic comes up to the promises made on its behalf, and especially if it be applied as a first-aid dressing, the treatment of our wounded soldiers will enter a new and much brighter phase.

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